

In Third Week of October

Arabs Schedule Summit Talk
In Cairo to Discuss Lebanon

CAIRO, Sept. 5 (NYT)—The leaders of the Arab world will hold a summit meeting on Lebanon in Cairo the third week of October, the Arab League decided here last night.

Small Fahmy, Egypt's foreign minister, said October had been chosen because "a propitious atmosphere and the necessary contacts" would exist and because President-elect Elias Sarkis of

Lebanon, who will take office later this month, would add "constitutional legitimacy" to the meeting.

Although the decision by the foreign ministers and other officials of the 20 Arab nations was unanimous, the Palestine Liberation Organization's political chief, Fawuk Kaddoumi, said he was not satisfied with it.

"We need more than a summit conference," Mr. Kaddoumi told reporters after the meeting. "We need procedures, something material, something military."

He said that he had wanted the summit meeting held earlier but, because the decision was unanimous, the PLO had no choice but to accept it.

Delay for Sarkis

A summit conference could help the Palestinian cause, he asserted, because "we can face all the kings and princes with the facts and make them face their responsibilities."

Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, said the late date for the meeting was intended to give Mr. Sarkis "time to arrange his house" and to give the Arab countries time to conduct negotiations among themselves.

Going into yesterday's meeting the Arab countries were deeply divided over the date, place and type of meeting that should be held. The unanimity that apparently had been achieved after five hours of discussions surprised observers here.

First Since 1974

The top leaders of the Arab world have not held a summit meeting since 1974 in Rabat, when the PLO was designated the sole representative of the Palestinians.

Asked if the long delay would not give Syria and the rightist Lebanese forces time to consolidate their recent military victories in Lebanon, Mr. Riad said "there is already an agreement between Syria and the PLO." He said new efforts would be made to implement the agreement reached in Damascus last month but never fully implemented.

Mr. Riad said Arab League mediators would continue efforts to obtain a cease-fire in Lebanon. He added that he had not asked for a ceasefire in the case of the Syrian Arab League peace-keeping force there and would not do so until a cease-fire took effect.

Mr. Kaddoumi said he met with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday and received pledges of full support for the PLO. He said PLO leaders would visit Moscow to seek additional help from the Soviet Union.

Lefebvre Speaks
Of Reconciliation
With the Vatican

BESANCON, France, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, leader of French traditionalist Roman Catholics, said today in a sermon at a local sports hall that it was possible "things will straighten out" between himself and the Vatican.

The archbishop spoke in a half-empty auditorium before about 2,000 traditionalists. It was the first time Archbishop Lefebvre mentioned possible reconciliation with the Vatican after his suspension by the Pope in July. He cannot licitly celebrate mass, administer sacraments or ordain priests.

It was also the first time Archbishop Lefebvre spoke in a half-empty hall. Last Sunday, 7,000 followers crowded into the sports hall of Lille to attend the archbishop's celebration of mass. Today's high mass was sung by a priest ordained by Archbishop Lefebvre.

Fatah Plans
Peace Move
In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

drawal from Sidon, Aintourah and Al Metem, 25 miles east of Beirut, is the key to peace in Lebanon."

The Phalangist leader was quoted as promising that if the Palestinians withdrew "they will obtain from us guarantees for their safety in Lebanon and assurances for the continuation of the struggle for the Palestinian cause."

Assurance to Moscow

Despite the heavy fighting yesterday, it was doubted that the long-awaited "mountain war" had broken out, because for the Christian forces to win such a war Syrian troops now stationed on the main Beirut-Damascus highway would have to move to cut the supply lines of the Palestinian and leftist forces at Aintourah and Al Metem.

East European sources emphasized yesterday that Moscow had been assigned by Damascus that Syrian forces were not planning a major offensive in Lebanon.

The sources said the Soviet government sought the assurances after it had received an urgent note from Lebanon's Socialist leader, Kamal Jumblatt, asserting that the Syrians were "mobilizing" for a large-scale military drive against the Palestinians and leftists, especially in the mountains.

NATO Maneuvers
Lasting 2 Months
Will Begin Today

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5 (AP)—NATO will begin tomorrow two months of military maneuvers under the code name "Autumn Forge," which for the first time will bring together, in a single program, 27 separate exercises.

Autumn Forge will involve war games from Norway to Turkey, with participation by 200,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen, 1,500 planes and 400 ships.

Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO commander in Europe and organizer of the exercises, refuses to say what the strategic problem involves but other officials have confirmed that it is based on a simulated Soviet attack and a Western defense.

All the NATO allies are in Autumn Forge except Iceland, which contributes no armed forces to the alliance, and Greece, which has withdrawn from NATO's military activities. France, which has quit the alliance's military planning and control structure, will participate in some of the exercises, especially naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean, and French officers will observe in West Germany, some of the main land action.

Spain Flights Delayed

MADRID, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Flights to Spain were delayed by as much as eight hours today as a three-week-old slowdown by Spanish air traffic controllers continued.



MADRID MEETING—Marcelino Comacho, Spanish Communist labor organizer, seated at far right, during a meeting of the nation's opposition party leaders Saturday, the biggest such gathering since the Spanish Civil War.

Coloreds Resent Slide in Status

South Africa's Forgotten 'Race' Vents Anger

By David B. Ottaway

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5 (WP)—South Africa's colored youth are now in open revolt against the white establishment and township leaders here are warning that nothing short of sweeping changes in the country's apartheid system will stop it this time.

"Things will never be the same again," a colored journalist and former activist said as he watched Thursday's street demonstration of colored high school students in the downtown area here. "There is going to be a lot of trouble ahead before this is over."

To date, the racial disturbances plaguing this strictly segregated nation for the last 11 weeks have centered largely in the black ghettos of the major cities. Now it seems the time has come for its 2.3 million "coloreds" (mixed-race persons sharing common ancestry with the whites) to let loose long pent-up frustrations and anger over their special lot.

Many South African whites doubted this would ever happen because the coloreds, they said, identified far more with the whites rather than the blacks. Indeed, the coloreds were the only nonwhite group that once had their own (white) representatives in Parliament and even some hope of slowly gaining equality with the 4.1 million whites.

In addition, they traditionally faced much less discrimination in getting better-paid jobs. Many lived, and still live, in plush suburban homes they can own, unlike the nation's 17.7 million blacks.

But the coloreds have become steadily more discontent with their declining status in this white-dominated society. After being excluded from Parliament in 1956, the coloreds have faced growing hardship in this city and Johannesburg as the Group Areas Act is applied with increasing vigor. Thousands have been displaced from their homes in the white suburbs to virtual slums.

Packed into the drab, crime-ridden townships around greater Cape Town, where 30 per cent of all coloreds live, they face today an acute housing shortage, the threat of eviction, and apparently no prospect of eventual participation in the white political system or even of their own separate homeland.

The coloreds are often called here "God's forgotten children"—the unwanted descendants of the early white settlers—and this indeed seems to be the case. The first signs of the growing

discontent within the colored community surfaced last year when the elder political leaders began speaking out in increasingly shrill voices against their exclusion from the all-white Parliament.

Indicatively, the coloreds' "national" Labor Party won an overwhelming victory in the elections that year for representatives to the government-sponsored consultative Colored People's Representative Council by running on a campaign with a promise to boycott the institution altogether. The council has hardly functioned ever since and its chairman, Labor Party leader Sonny Leon, was removed for refusing to pass the colored budget.

Now, however, the torch of revolt has quite definitely passed to the coloreds' angry youth who are increasingly anti-white, in solidarity with the blacks and ready to use violence to force basic changes in the exclusively whites-only political system.

"Current of Unrest" "There has always been a current of unrest and unhappiness, a spirit of protest in the community," said the principal of the 1,200-pupil Bridgeview High School in the troubled Attentive colored township outside Cape Town. "But today's spirit is something entirely new."

"In the past, it was the adults who were in the forefront of protest. Now it is the children. And their objective, their single aim is to get rid of apartheid and to gain full freedom," he said in an interview with a local newspaper here.

"You must remember," he said, "these youngsters are a generation that has grown up under National Party rule. They have never had full contact with white institutions. . . . They regard their own institutions—the schools, the churches and so on—as agencies of the government."

Like the blacks, the colored students have shown an amazing ability to outsmart the police simply by depending on spontaneous demonstrations that remain outwardly leaderless. This makes it impossible for the police either to know ahead of time what will happen next or to arrest the ringleaders behind the troubles.

One of the most interesting developments of the current colored youth protest is the attempt to link up with the black students to broaden the protest movement against the white government.

On several occasions, police have barred the road to colored students marching toward Guguletu, the main black township here, to show their solidarity with this society's traditional underdogs. Both blacks and coloreds were involved in Thursday's downtown demonstration, although the latter provided most of the participants.

"Don't call me coloreds," the blacks in this society," shouted a militant woman during a recent meeting in a colored township. Indeed, most colored blacks and youth these days are referring to

themselves as "black" and asserting black power as their doctrine as well.

It is not clear yet just how deep and lasting is this new identity among young coloreds with the blacks. But it is a potentially significant development in a society where coloreds have traditionally looked upon themselves as socially superior to the Africans and closer to the whites both in color and Western culture.

Another interesting development in the growing colored protest here is the apparent absence of any suggestion, say, unlike the black urban community. Again and again, older colored workers have said they either approved of the demonstrations under way in the townships or at least understood the frustration and anger of their children and condoned the violence, except the burning down of schools.

A Glimmer of Hope It is suggested that the white government here has only itself to blame for the current unrest in race relations and the swelling protest among the coloreds against it. Until mid-June, there was still a glimmer of hope among the coloreds that something might change for the better as a result of an extensive three-year study on their political, social and economic plight in white society here.

The study, known as the Thabane report after the chairman of the 18-member commission, Erika Thabane, appeared just two days after the first disturbances began June 16 in Soweto. It recommended repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Mixed Marriages Act forbidding inter-racial relations; the opening up of land to colored ownership in some white business areas; the selective abolition of separate amenities; equal pay for equal work and above all direct colored participation again in Parliament.

The day the report appeared, the government issued a preliminary white paper and rejected the report's main recommendations, saying they were "not conducive to the orderly and evolutionary advancement of the various population groups."

But it did give its provisional acceptance to all but 20 of the 178 recommendations contained in the report and even left the door open to some discussion of changes in the country's political setup.

Final Straw However, the government's unimpressive rejection of the Thabane report's most basic recommendations was the final straw for the increasingly frustrated leaders of the colored Labor Party. Since the report's publication, the party have picked up the nation's moderate national chairman, the Rev. Alan Ngwenya, under the International Security Act that provides for indefinite detention without trial.

This week the white City Council's executive committee was struggling to set up meetings with school principals and so-called "civil leaders" of the colored community to run some way of calming the situation.

Significantly, neither members of the colored people's representative council nor of colored political parties were invited to attend the meetings, presumably because of their already known views as to the causes of the unrest. And just as significantly, the city's white council was not inviting student or youth leaders, who probably would not have dared to come anyway because of the likelihood of being arrested.

Unity Moves
Gain in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez gave the keynote speech. He said that if, as many Spaniards fear, the coming months become a "blackout" because of planned strikes and demonstrations, it will not be the fault of the opposition.

"The parties represented at what the Spanish Press called as a 'summit of the opposition' are still technically illegal. But what Mr. Ruiz Gimenez called the current 'climate of tolerance' prevailed and there was no police intervention in an unprecedented act. Spanish national television even filmed several minutes of the speaking, which drew in journalists from all over the world."

Politicians judged the concrete results of the session as small but realistic because of the many national obstacles to be overcome. One defect of the meeting was that numerous middle-of-the-road Basque and Catalan groups did not participate.

Catalan Rally Planned MADRID, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Opposition leaders in Catalonia today called on all Catalans to demonstrate in support of autonomy for the area at a mass rally in Barcelona on Saturday.

Mr. Vorster said that, if the South-West Africans themselves want international observers for an election, that is up to them, although he asserted again that the UN has no authority over Namibia.

Vorster Talks
Show Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

ers to settle the future of South-West Africa. He added that he agreed that the SWAPO is "one of the political parties in South-West Africa."

South African reporters said this was the first time that Mr. Vorster had publicly accorded legitimate status to the SWAPO as a political party. They also noted that he made the coloreds clear although he personally opposed dealing with the SWAPO.

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Wider Negotiations It is believed that Mr. Vorster is seeking from the Vorster regime that it would support a Namibian independence negotiating forum that would be widened from the current South-West African representatives and South African government representatives.

Mr. Vorster said that, if he were asked by the South-West Africans to send a representative to a "round table," he would have to consider it.

On Rhodesia, Mr. Vorster repeated that his government accepts the concept of majority rule. But he said: "We can point out alternatives, realities, we can advise—and that is as far as I went in the past and that is as far as I am prepared to go in the future."

The South Africans have been urging Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith for more than a year to negotiate with the blacks in Rhodesia for a transition to majority rule, but a Rhodesian summit meeting sponsored by Mr. Vorster and black African leaders failed last year.

Mr. Vorster said it is possible to achieve a peaceful solution in Rhodesia but only if the black Africans can resolve their own differences and have an agreed position for negotiations. Mr. Kisting hopes that the meeting in Dur es Salaam will achieve that but he is worried that black disarray will continue.

As part of the move to majority rule, the United States and Britain have discussed an incentive plan which would reward white settlers who chose to stay and which would help those who left if the blacks assumed control of the Rhodesian government.

But that plan reportedly did not figure prominently in the Kisting talks with Mr. Vorster.

Third World Resistance

Kissinger Fails to Untie Knot
At Law of Sea Conference

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 5—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who once had the reputation of being able to produce order out of chaos at the scene of a crisis, made hardly a ripple at the Law of the Sea Conference here last week.

Getting more than 140 nations to agree on something in which all have an economic interest would have taxed the Kissinger "magic" at the height of his powers. Here, many delegates said, the secretary arrived too late, with too little in the way of inducements to win acceptance of the U.S. position.

His brief visit here also suffered from conversation with the southern African crisis, which took him to Zurich for weekend talks with South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

The main issue at the conference has involved the proposed international law covering the exploitation of mineral wealth in the deep seabed, at the bottom of those waters that are beyond the coastal zone and are considered open seas.

The U.S. position has been that private industry should have unrestricted rights for exploration. Equally unrestricted rights would be given to the international development agency proposed by the Third World nations. The Third World has argued for exclusive exploitation rights for the international agency.

Mr. Kissinger arrived with the best U.S. offer yet—a promise to finance the international enterprise so that it could start work concurrently with the start of mining by private or nationally owned corporations, or within a specified time of the start of the private operations.

An added sweetener to the U.S. package was a proposal to review conditions in 25 years to that changes in the world power balance and the technology of deep-sea exploitation could be taken into account.

In making the second point, Mr. Kissinger suggested that technological restraints would be a "win-win" or without a loser for at least a decade. In a first round of negotiations, Kissinger's negotiators had wanted that U.S. corporations might be at work to that time.

The earlier message to the Third World was, in effect, a warning to reach an agreement and share the wealth or be left out.

Mr. Kissinger put the argument more subtly. He said that the United States would make every effort to avoid the sort of rivalry that has plagued the world's exploitation of the 19th century.

But he added, there are limits to U.S. efforts to compromise. If the Third World demands too much, he added, "we will find ourselves in the regrettable and tragic situation where it is just as previously, on land, unilateralism will reign supreme."

Mr. Kissinger made an eloquent statement of his case at a U.S. Mission reception attended by some delegates to the UN conference.

After the speech, Paul Ebo, of Cameroon, president of the conference's first committee, where the battle over deep-sea resources is waged, told newsmen that the "young countries" objected to equal exploitation rights for private companies and the proposed international enterprise in which all countries would share.

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Changing Negative Public View Is Priority Issue

S. Labor's Image: New Union Chiefs Concerned

By A.H. Raskin

YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT)—A drop of union leaders' Labor Day message, about labor's sagging prestige and determined to change it.

labor's top leadership is the most far-reaching action since the 1930s war and next, mandatory rules will cause wholehearted support in the executive organizations long criticized for frozen leadership and ideas.

on polls continue to show a labor sliding in public. A steady decline in the job of the labor force in the only one worker in our now holds a union cited as evidence that movement has run out of steam and social purpose.

er line of criticism sees a too strong. Unions in vital industries or public are accused of misusing monopoly power to the economy through strikes or inflationary demands.

Top Priority
new generation of leaders into command posts in the country's most strategic areas, assigning top to the task of reversing negative public estimates.

views with a dozen of new leaders' first step, out of the importance of more favorable public perception. They differ much of the two-around strategy can be achieved, image building on the Avenue model, and on a less to reassess labor's trusted approaches and ideas.

school of the future union is convinced that misunderstanding is fostered by union-employers and excessive concentration on trouble outside a generally healthy outlook. Labor must persuade the public that unions want only good for all Americans, including.

sound school asserts that must prove its right to exist by broadening and political horizons, siding many of its types to its rank and file, to try and to the community.

Grand Focus
the focus is fixed, changed image and change is likely to be reshaping the labor movement in the last quarter of this century.

course, no retirement rule at the summit of the Federation of Labor Congress of Industrial Organizations, George Meany, still



Lane Kirkland AP



George Meany UPL

sharp of mind and wit at 82, continues to hold absolute sway. But there is an increasing expectation among his intimates that Mr. Meany may decide to step down voluntarily when his present term ends in October of next year, especially if he can end his career by an impressive mobilization of labor in support of Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter and other union-backed candidates this fall.

His heir apparent, Lane Kirkland, 54, the federation's secretary-treasurer, believes that the key to marshaling more affirmative community support lies in an intensification of labor's political and legislative efforts. He sees no need for a basic policy overhaul. On the contrary, he feels strongly that U.S. labor is pursuing sound principles with all the administrative and tactical flexibility a changing economy demands.

"The value of an institution lies in the fact that it lives on its inherited memory, plus hopefully a capacity to adapt to change; I believe we've met that test very well," Mr. Kirkland has said.

Less Satisfied
A less-satisfied appraisal comes from William Wimpfinger, 62, the vice-president and chief of staff of the million-member International Association of Machinists. "Wimp," as he is called, is expected to succeed Floyd Smith, the Machinists' president, when he retires July 1.

"We won't reverse the downward trend in membership and public regard till we can add some sparkle and allure to the things for which we rightly stand," Mr. Wimpfinger said. "We've got to get rid of the lethargy and much of that is a reflection of the general age level of the leadership."

He believes the presidency of

the AFL-CIO provides an exposure point with potentialities almost as great as those offered by the presidency of the United States, to build community backing for labor's goals. He wants labor to sponsor a regular television show of its own design in prime time.

He also would like labor to move away from a fragmented "leapfrog" bargaining structure that he thinks has been made obsolete by the concentrated economic power of multinational conglomerates. He favors experimentation in increased worker participation in efforts to make jobs more satisfying, although he draws the line at co-determination on the West German model or on a major extension of employee stock ownership.

Losers, Winners
"The conventional industrial wisdom is, 'Let's sell workers the losers, not the winners,'" he said.

An even more sweeping dissent is that of David Fitzmaurice, 62. He moved up to the presidency of the International Union of Electrical Workers two months ago and swiftly led it to successful negotiation of a new master agreement with the General Electric Co.

"The leadership seems out of step with the rank and file," said Mr. Fitzmaurice, who will have to fight to hold his own post at the union's convention later this month. "There seems in many of our smaller negotiations to be a dissatisfaction with what we do. Radical movements are

springing up in some of our plants under such names as 'The Spirit of '76,' many of them led by college graduates or Vietnam veterans."

Union leaders, he said, should not put down these anti-establishment elements but listen to their complaints and re-emerge the labor movement with some of the crusading spirit that animated it in the early New Deal years. His own union is instituting an educational program with just that aim for its own officers and staff, he said.

Social Compact

Sol Chaikin, who became president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union last Labor Day, is another advocate of substantial change. He wants an income policy that will help achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth. Part of that policy would embody a social compact under which construction workers would agree to fluctuations in wages in return for a government guarantee of year-round employment on housing that workers could afford to buy. He also wants an increase in the federal minimum wage from \$2.30 an hour to about \$3.50 an hour.

One of labor's own most vehement internal critics—Jerry Wurf, for the last 15 years head of the 100,000-member American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees—believes that things are changing but not fast enough.

The labor movement, he complained, is still dominated by the thinking of the building trades and the industrial unions. "This makes it ill-equipped to address itself to the needs of a labor force that is now mostly white-collar, professional and service workers," Mr. Wurf feels that fratricide among rivaling unions diminishes labor's effectiveness politically as well as economically.

Mr. Wurf also cited the lack taken by the leadership of the United Steelworkers of America in responding two weeks ago to a related faction's condemnation of its pioneering no-strike agreement in the steel industry.

I. W. Abel, the union's retiring president, told delegates to its Las Vegas convention that it was ridiculous to call him "soft on strikes" when he had authorized several hundred walkouts in his decade at the union helm. Mr. Wurf said the steel union chief would have done better to boast that he had provided a constructive alternative to future economic warfare of the type that shut down the nation's steel mills for 116 days in 1959.



ECOLOGY ADVISER—Jimmy Carter and film star Robert Redford at the presidential candidate's home, Ga., home where Redford was a guest. They discussed ecology.

Stresses Inflation Curbs, Balanced Budget

Carter Shifts His Emphasis on U.S. Spending

By Charles Mohr

FLAING, Ga., Sept. 5 (NYT)—In what appeared to be a distinct shift of political emphasis, Jimmy Carter has stressed the need to curb inflation and achieve a balanced budget, saying that to reach those goals he would delay the start of "costly programs" if elected president.

It was learned that his wife, Rosalynn, and some other advisers had been urging him to avoid the appearance of being "a big spender" and the Democratic presidential candidate seems to have embraced that counsel.

In a news conference on his front lawn Friday attended by his vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, Mr. Carter deliberately put the greatest emphasis on control of inflation and government spending.

He pledged to carry out the promises he had made to voters for new government programs but warned that some might be delayed and others only slowly "phased" into operation. Existing programs that had outlived their usefulness would be eliminated, he said.

The remarks were not a con-

tradition of, or a retreat from, his expressed political creed in a technical sense. He had in the past said most of what he said Friday, although not in quite the same way. But in the message and in emphasis it appeared to be a major change, perhaps prompted by Republican charges that the cost of programs promised by the Democratic party platform and by Mr. Carter would add hundreds of billions of dollars to the national debt.

Mr. Carter began with an extemporaneous statement in which he said that in recent trips around the country he and Sen. Mondale had found that "the overwhelming concern is about the management of our nation's affairs as related to inflation, which is very high" and unemployment, which he said had risen again "contrary to the predictions of President Ford."

The unemployment rate increased last month for the third month in a row, rising from 7.3 per cent to 7.9 per cent, the highest level so far this year. Inflation has been running this year at a rate of a little less than 6 per cent.

When a journalist asked what he would do differently, Mr. Carter said, "Well, in the first place to lay out specific goals to achieve control of inflation, which is the most difficult to understand and, I think, to deal with."

Important Step
Mr. Carter said in harmony with liberal Democratic party dogma—that the most important step in controlling inflation was to reduce unemployment and thus transform the jobless into

U.S. Acts to Oust Moon Sect Aliens

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Immigration authorities throughout the country have been ordered to take "immediate steps" to begin deportation proceedings against hundreds of foreign followers of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, a Korean evangelist.

But officials for Mr. Moon's Unification Church said most of the approximately 700 foreign followers of the controversial anti-Communist evangelist already are preparing to return voluntarily to their native countries of South Korea and Japan. "Their purpose here was to participate in these large festivals," the last of which is scheduled for Sept. 15 at the Washington Monument, church president Neil Salomon said.

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Meager U.S. Voter Turnout Feared on Nov. 2

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A majority of voting-age Americans are so disillusioned with government leaders that they may not vote in this year's presidential election, possibly producing the lowest percentage turnout in more than 50 years, a report has concluded.

More than 10 million citizens who voted in previous elections probably will not vote this year, according to a national survey by pollster Peter Hart. And about 60 million other potential voters may stay home, it reported.

The poll was conducted for the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, a nonpartisan research group.

"For the first time in 50 years, it is possible a majority of eligible Americans may not go to the polls," Mr. Hart said.

"Groping for Someone"

"The reason they are not going to vote is that they do not believe in the leaders but they do believe in the system. They are out there groping for someone to believe in."

He said the voting percentage could conceivably range anywhere from 48 to 57 per cent.

Mr. Hart based his conclusions in part on U.S. registration figures, which showed 95,565,000 registered to vote in 1972 but only 90,305,000 so far this year, with the deadline approaching. He also referred to a declining percentage of voter turnout in recent elections, from 61.6 per cent in 1952 to 55.4 per cent in 1972.

He and his associates also interviewed a sample of voters who could be eligible to vote. Out of these he picked 1,498 persons whom he identified as nonvoters. These are citizens who are not registered to vote and do not plan to register, who think their chances of voting in November are 50-50 or less or who voted in two or fewer past federal elections.

Out of these, 177 who voted in 1972 said they definitely will not

vote this year. An additional 94 who had voted in 1968 only said they would not vote. Only 193 who did not vote in 1972 said they might vote this year.

Less Than 50% Seen

Mr. Hart said the results indicate more than 70 million potential voters, out of about 140 million persons of voting age, may not go to the polls. That could mean that presidential election turnout could drop just below 50 per cent for the first time since 1924, when only 49.9 per cent of the voting-age population cast ballots, he said.

About 87 per cent of the nonvoters said they agreed that the country's most pressing need is "a few courageous, tireless, devoted leaders in whom the people can put their faith."

Neither President Ford nor Jimmy Carter attracted the nonvoters' enthusiasm, with no more than a handful citing either one as the political figure they admire most.

But Mr. Hart estimated on the basis of the survey that about 10 million nonvoters could be

Political Asylum Granted by U.S. To Gandhi Critic

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The United States has granted political asylum to the head of India's Bar Council, a prominent critic of the national-emergency policies of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, State Department officials said yesterday.

They said that the department had advised the Immigration and Naturalization Service to grant the asylum requested by Ram Jethmalani, who recently became a visiting professor of comparative constitutional law at Wayne State University in Detroit.

It was understood to be the first time that political asylum has been granted to an Indian national here since the state of national emergency was declared by Mrs. Gandhi more than a year ago.

Since then, most major opposition leaders have been jailed by her government, the Indian press has been brought under strong government influence or control and civil rights have been virtually suspended.

Asked why the United States had granted Mr. Jethmalani's request, a U.S. official said that, given the circumstances now prevailing in India, the Ford administration "concluded that it was a certainty that Mr. Jethmalani would be imprisoned if he had to return there. The Indian government reportedly issued a warrant for his arrest after he made a dissident speech earlier this year."

Convicted Democrat To Seek Re-Election

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 5 (AP)—Calling it "the most crucial decision of my life," Utah Rep. Allan Howe says he will defy state Democratic leaders and stay in the race for re-election despite two convictions for soliciting sex.

Rep. Howe's wife, Mariene, expressed support for her husband's decision and belief in his innocence at a news conference on Friday.

Police published here show Rep. Howe behind both of his two Republican opponents who will meet in a Sept. 14 primary. His own survey of 2,700 persons who contacted his office showed that about half favored his withdrawal from the race.



BV-Highlights

One of Germany's major banks reports

Bayerische Vereinsbank Group Interim Report as of 30.6.76

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Total Assets | 52,723 |
| Due to Customers | 13,485 |
| Due from Customers | 11,514 |
| Bonds Issued | 29,569 |
| Mortgage and Public Authority Loans | 30,232 |
| Capital Resources | 1,335 |

In millions of DM

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U.S. Poll: Fewer Internationalists, More Advocates of Military Power

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A nationwide survey shows a sharp decline in the percentage of citizens who consider themselves internationalists but an increase in those who consider that the United States should remain the world's most powerful nation "at all costs."

A majority, "while tempered in their internationalism, remain deeply concerned about America's standing in the world," the survey concludes.

The findings, published in the current issue of Foreign Policy magazine, were based on a survey of 1,071 persons by Potomac Associates, a private research group here, with assistance from the Gallup polling organization.

The survey found that during the last 12 years the percentage of U.S. citizens favoring an isolationist role for the nation increased from 8 per cent to 23 per cent, while the pro-internationalist figure dropped from 65 per cent to 44 per cent.

However, during the last four years there has been an increase from 39 per cent to 52 per cent in those who consider that the United States should remain the most powerful nation "at all costs, even going to the very brink of war if necessary."

On a list of 31 U.S. national problems, the top 10 are domestic-related, according to the respondents. Tied for 25th place was the question of possible Communist participation in the Italian and French governments.

At the same time, the proportion favoring U.S. defense of this country's European allies in the event of a Soviet attack rose from 48 per cent in 1974 and last year to 56 per cent.

A similar response in favor of Japan, if it were attacked by the Soviet Union or Communist China, climbed from 37 per cent to 46 per cent during the three-year period.

House Investigators Expect Delay in Alaska Oil Pipeline

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—A report by congressional investigators has raised "serious doubts" about whether the Alaska pipeline will be ready for use by the summer of next year as planned.

The report by investigators for the House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power represents the first official confirmation by the government that the deadline may not be met. It quoted "persons familiar with the problems" of the pipeline as saying they "suggested that a year's delay may be possible."

However, William Darch, president of Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., maintained yesterday that the project would be in operation by the target date.

"We still believe we are going to meet the mid-1977 date," Mr. Darch said in a telephone interview. He also said he had not yet seen a copy of the subcommittee's report.

The investigators, who spent two weeks in Alaska in July, said the pipeline continues to be plagued by sloppy workmanship.

inadequate quality controls and insufficient government monitoring, despite public reports of these shortcomings last year and congressional hearings into them in June.

Threats Reported

The reports also alleged that quality control inspectors had been threatened for trying to correct deficiencies, particularly those in the welding of sections of the 48-inch-diameter pipeline, which will run for 800 miles from the Arctic Sea to Alaska's southern coast.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, was prepared for Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the subcommittee. He was said to plan to use it as the basis for hearings in Washington and Anchorage.

Rep. Dingell's subcommittee held hearings on the pipeline's problems in June after reports that nearly 4,000 bad welds had been found in the \$700-million project last year.

The investigators said the federal inspectors told of being physically threatened and abused by workers. The report says both management and labor objected to demands that work be done properly and mistakes corrected.

The investigators said they were told that despite an elaborate detection system for oil spills, "it would be possible for leaks up to 500 barrels a day to occur without detection indefinitely."

Three Die in Turkey In Left-Right Clash

ANKARA, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed and 24 injured last night when hundreds of leftists and rightists battled with guns, sticks, stones and knives in the eastern Turkish town of Elazig, officials said.

Paramilitary police, who arrested about 40 persons, were supported by troops in quelling the disturbance, Turkey's worst outbreak of political violence in three months. Officials said that after leftist students accused rightists of being "fascists," fighting broke out and soon spread to non-student sections of the population. "The nation's death toll in 10 months of sporadic political violence is now estimated at 64."

In Case of Gifts, Services

Ford Defends FBI Director, Says Kelley Will Keep Post

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP).—President Ford, saying that he found nothing improper in FBI Director Clarence Kelley's acceptance of gifts and personal services from subordinates, announced yesterday that he would keep Mr. Kelley in his post.

"I believe Clarence Kelley has had and will continue to have the capacity to meet the essential high standards of the FBI," Mr. Ford said.

He acted after reviewing a report from Attorney General Edward Levi about the allegations against Mr. Kelley. The Justice Department also released a statement Saturday based on the still-secret report.

The statement said Mr. Levi and Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler had concluded that the gifts accepted by Mr. Kelley "clearly fall" within the standards established by federal government regulations for gift-giving by subordinates to a superior official.

In regard to the personal services provided Mr. Kelley by the FBI, the statement said, Mr. Levi and Mr. Tyler found that they were performed initially without his knowledge and that after learning about them Mr. Kelley "immediately offered to pay for them."

Reimbursement Urged
The department statement said: "It is our view that Mr. Kelley should remain as director of the FBI and that he should reimburse the bureau as he has sought to do, for goods and services as to which there may be even the slightest question."

Neither Justice Department nor FBI officials were immediately able to say whether Mr. Kelley would make any actual reimbursements to the government.

On Thursday, he paid the FBI \$335 for a set of window fittings installed in his apartment in a Washington suburb.

At the White House, Mr. Ford's spokesman, Ron Nessen, said the President "accepts the view of the Department of Justice" and has "concluded that no adequate justification exists for terminating the services of Clarence Kelley."

The department statement said the department's inquiry had found "evidence of an effort to be honest and careful which are persuasive of Mr. Kelley's integrity." It added:

"It has been suggested that unless Mr. Kelley is forced to resign there will be an aura of special treatment because of his high position. But Mr. Kelley's conduct was different in kind from the conduct of others which had led to disciplinary action and criminal prosecution."

"In our view, the caliber of government service is not improved in situations such as this, where there is every evidence of an intention to be honest, by a reading of human conduct in its worst possible light."

These statements capped a controversy that has clouded Mr. Kelley's status for most of the last week. In the midst of a department investigation into allegations of financial wrongdoing by FBI officials, Mr. Kelley publicly acknowledged on Tuesday that he had been given gifts by his office staff and the top echelon of FBI executives.

He also said that a pair of valances—wooden frames covering the tops of windows—had been constructed by the FBI's special exhibits section and installed in his apartment shortly after he took office in July, 1974.

Mr. Kelley said the valances had been made at a time when he was engaged full-time with taking over his new job and had asked subordinates to assist his wife, who was ill with cancer, in preparing their apartment for occupancy. His wife died last Nov. 10.

The party and its youth affiliate reportedly have a total of about 2,500 members. Documents obtained by the SWP through a federal court order in New York and made public yesterday also show that the FBI has used about 1,800 persons, including 316 SWP members, as informants to spy on the party and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), in the last 16 years.

Forty-two of the 316 party members who were FBI informants held local offices within the SWP and the YSA and two others ran for public office as YSA candidates, the papers said.

No Comment
An FBI spokesman had no comment on the disclosures, which the party said give the first specific figures on FBI informers spying on it and the YSA.

The documents, which did not identify any of the informers, consisted of 210 of about 12,000 pages the bureau has turned over to the SWP. The selected files were released by the Political Rights Defense Fund, a New York-based civil liberties organization that is funding the party's \$40-million lawsuit against the FBI, the CIA and other government agencies.

The SWP contends in its suit that the government agencies have illegally harassed it in its pursuit of legitimate political activities. The party also seeks to stop the government's use of informers in political organizations, saying the practice violates freedom of speech and other First Amendment rights.

Skulking, Stealing
Syd Stapslein, the Defense Fund's national secretary, said in a statement accompanying the newly released documents that "informers are not people who merely furnish information to the FBI, as odious as that in itself is." The 66 current informers, he said, "are skulking around, stealing from, spying on and spreading malicious gossip about citizens engaged in legal political activities."

Cathy Perkins, a spokesman for the SWP, said the 210 pages, which were heavily censored by the FBI, represented the "pertinent files" of 19 past or present party members who are or have been FBI informers. She said party lawyers have asked the court to force the FBI to identify the 19 and turn over full details of their activities.

According to the FBI files, the informers fed the FBI thousands of pages of party documents.

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WASHINGTON VISIT—Vittoria Leone, wife of Italian President Giovanni Leone, being greeted on arrival in Washington Saturday by Shirley Temple Black, U.S. chief of protocol. Mrs. Leone's five-day stay is in connection with American Bicentennial festivities.

Prober Says U.S. Unit Aided Application of Arabs' Boycott

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—A congressional report examining the impact of the Arab boycott against U.S. companies doing business with Israel asserts that the Department of Commerce acted in collusion with some U.S. exporters to uphold the boycott.

On the basis of the investigation, Rep. James Scheuer, D-N.Y., who helped draft the report, charged that Arab nations had received "several billions of dollars" in U.S. exports in 1974 and last year in deals conducted in compliance with boycott restrictions.

He said the report would demonstrate that the Department of Commerce "sabotaged" a U.S. law regarding the Arab boycott—specifically, the Export Administration Act, which declares U.S. opposition to "restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries."

Rep. Scheuer said the investigation showed that for 10 years, until last fall, the Commerce Department confidentially advised U.S. businessmen that they need not comply with a U.S. government request to file information on Arab boycott demands.

He cited a department notice that called on U.S. exporters to report boycott demands and then carried an advisory statement that compliance with the boycott was not illegal and that it was not mandatory to file information on boycott demands. The advisory statement was later trimmed from the department notice.

As a result of "this wink, this nudge," Rep. Scheuer said, few U.S. exporting companies bothered to file information about Arab boycott demands.

Asked to respond to the congressman's charges, J. T. Smith, general counsel of the Commerce Department, said that he would have to wait until he had seen the subcommittee report.

Mr. Smith said that his department had "opened up our files" to Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., who is chairman of the subcommittee. He added that some members of the subcommittee might have had difficulty in reaching the Commerce Department's dual role of "fostering business and opposing the boycott."

The Arab League's boycott against Jewish and Israel-related enterprises first began in 1945 and was widened in 1951 when the league's Boycott Office was established in Damascus.

Some Targets
The boycott has been directed with varying degrees of intensity against companies that have branches in Israel or produce goods with Israeli components, companies that ship goods to Israel as well as Arab countries, insurance companies and banks linked to Israel or Jewish interests and companies that have Jews in top management positions.

Although the report does not specify any cases, Rep. Scheuer said: "There is no question that some companies have tried to comply with the boycott demand on top management, particularly in architecture-engineering companies."

He also charged that the Commerce Department had confidentially advised U.S. businessmen that they could avoid the effects of it by exporting through foreign subsidiaries.

A bill before a House-Senate conference committee would deprive U.S. companies of tax benefits if they were found to be complying with the boycott. A Senate bill would amend export laws to require the filing of public notice on boycott activities. A House version of this goes even further, prohibiting U.S. companies from complying with boycott provisions altogether.

Rule Change Cuts Immigration to Canada by 25%

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (UPI).—New rules limiting the flow of immigrants to Canada with the country's job market have accounted for a 25.5-per-cent drop in the number of immigrants in the first quarter of this year.

Immigration Minister Robert Andras said Friday that 32,399 individuals had been accepted as immigrants for the first three months of the year compared to 43,448 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The drop reflects the effect of the regulation changes announced in February and October, 1974, that link the immigrant flow more closely to the needs of Canada's labor market, Mr. Andras said.

Europe remained the greatest source of immigrants but the flow declined from 42.2 per cent of the total to 35 per cent in the first quarter of last year.

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In Elections in Two Weeks

Swedish Moderates Close To Ending Socialists' Reign

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5 (AP).—A coalition of moderate parties, pledged to break what they say is runaway bureaucracy and diminishing individual freedoms, has moved into position to end Sweden's 44 consecutive years of Socialist government in national elections Sept. 19.

The three non-Socialist parties, the Center party, the Conservatives and the Liberals, are leading in an opinion poll, regarded as highly accurate, with 51 per cent of the vote. The Social Democrats and the Communists, who have helped them govern during the last six years, have 47 per cent, with the remaining 2 per cent undecided.

"Yes, it is possible," said Bernd Carlsson, a Social Democratic spokesman. "The percentages seem correct and we could lose."

The campaign reflects many of the commonly held preoccupations of people who live in advanced consumer societies. But the differences in the parties are basically ones of degree—the Conservatives liken themselves ideologically to liberal Democrats in the United States and no one is challenging the welfare state or Swedish Neutrality.

"What we are offering is a change of direction," said Lars Tobisson, secretary-general of the Conservative party, the second largest group among the moderates. "Under the Social Democrats, we've moved toward bureaucracy, concentration of power and out-and-out Socialism. We would keep a market economy. We want greater freedom of choice for the individual and a change of atmosphere in the country. We all agree on the contents of our foreign policy but there would be a change from what became a very abusive style."

The opposition appears to have favorable momentum in the areas that it has stressed as the key issues of the campaign—the economy, the planning system, the welfare state and the environment. The Social Democrats' nuclear program, tax reform, the alleged government abuse of power and the notion of narrowed individual freedoms.

The Social Democrats' strength is in their assertion that they virtually kept the world recession away from Sweden, maintaining unemployment at 1.5 per cent and increasing real income by 14 per cent in 1974-75.

They have been hammering at the idea that the non-Socialists would somehow reduce the remarkable range of health, retirement and educational programs the Social Democrats have installed in their years in power.

In a debate with Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Center party leader who would probably become premier in the event of a moderate victory, Premier Olof Palme emphasized the idea, saying, "The bourgeois promises are a threat against all our welfare, not the least for the generations still to be built up in this country. We'll continue our broad reform policy. Don't rely on the bourgeois capitalists. Rely on solidarity between working men."

Company Funds
Mr. Fälldin, a sheep farmer, challenged Mr. Palme on how much Socialists he plans to bring to a country where 93 per cent of business is in private hands. He says Mr. Palme has dodged questions about the Meidner plan, a proposal endorsed by the Social Democrats' Trade Union Federation, which calls for all companies with 50 employees or more to put 1 per cent of their profits every year in the form of company shares into union-controlled funds.

It is estimated that plan would give the workers—Mr. Fälldin says the union bureaucracy—absolute majority control of all firms in 20 years and effective control over major corporations in five or six.

Mr. Fälldin has also come out against nuclear power, the issue that is said to have most sensitized public opinion. A poll shows that support for Mr. Fälldin's position has risen to 48 per cent while backing for the Social Democrats has fallen to 38 per cent.

2 in U.S. Receive Life in Prison for Killing Unionist
WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 5 (NYT).—Two of the three convicted assassins of United Mine Workers dissident Joseph (Jack) Yablonski and his wife and daughter have been sentenced to life in prison.

Paul Gilly, 44, who recruited his accomplices for the 1968 killings, was given three concurrent life sentences.

Claude Vealey, 33, who pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence in June, 1971, received a life term, with the opportunity for earlier parole. They were sentenced Friday.

The prosecutor said the testimony of Gilly and Vealey was crucial in the convictions of other members of the union hierarchy, including former President W.A. Boyle, who is serving three consecutive life sentences for being the mastermind of the assassinations.

The third killer is Anbrun Martin, 28. He was scheduled for sentencing Friday but was granted a two-month delay by the judge to assemble further evidence and consult new legal counsel.

Democratic position in favor, building nuclear power, cents has fallen to 38 per cent.

The question of tax reform has been a less heated issue. The might have been expected because all the parties agree that it has been one of the world's big tax cuts, cannot be reduced. The Social Democrats have called it only marginal reductions; it would bring a man earning between \$10,000 and \$15,000 a year \$50 or \$60 more a year in relief than the Social Democrats suggest.

Foreign policy debate has been almost nonexistent, with the difference of opinion centering on Sweden's aid to Cuba. The Conservatives say it should be cut off because of Cuba's involvement in the Angola war.

Shift to EEC Seen
The Communist party has not tested, however, that a non-Socialist victory would bring Sweden closer to the European Economic Community. Foreign observers here also believe that Swedish relations would improve with the election of the opposition.

Mr. Carlsson, the Social Democratic spokesman, says that, "after a crisis from power, two men, that the welfare state, a disaster overnight. But we think there would be an immediate shift to a lot of reforms and if you stand still, you regress."

He said the opposition's basic economic approach is "responsible." They are not "servants," he said, "but people who want to know what the people want and how to bring it about."

Mr. Carlsson explains his party's difficulties by saying that they reflect general frustration and said the poll results were worse at a comparable period in 1973, when the Social Democrats lost their parliamentary majority but were able to continue to govern.

But since June, the polls, picked up 2.5 per cent in polls. The final push, the moderate parties say, is coming, as the Social Democrats spend about \$25 million, roughly double the combined outlay of the three non-Socialist parties.

Analysts say the firm and steady hand of the Social Democrats must in every last week who owes party a favor to the polls.

But the election is likely to turn more on young vote of 5.9 million, who are voting the first time since the legal was lowered to 18.

There are some signs, perhaps not the least of them a fast for short hair, that suggest in the youth vote will go to moderate Socialists.

A dent organization recently came one of two in Western Europe under moderate rather than leftist control. There is also non-Socialist survey show young Swedes to be most interested in the nuclear and individual freedom issues—points where opposition feels it has partisan appeal.

Qadhafi Renews Offer to Meet Egyptian Leader
CAIRO, Sept. 5 (AP).—Libya leader Moamer Qadhafi has renewed a call for a meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to settle their differences.

Qadhafi's weekly magazine report said that the talks be held in a neutral country.

In the first interview with Egyptian publication since his return from the two neighboring Arab countries, Qadhafi said he was not interested in the nuclear and individual freedom issues—points where opposition feels it has partisan appeal.

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The third killer is Anbrun Martin, 28. He was scheduled for sentencing Friday but was granted a two-month delay by the judge to assemble further evidence and consult new legal counsel.

30,000-Book Library Is Stolen in France
LILLE, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Thieves have made off with the complete library of the School of Business Sciences at the university here.

The police said the gang of several thugs to haul away 30,000 books in the library, if theft was discovered yesterday when the school reopened after the summer vacation period.

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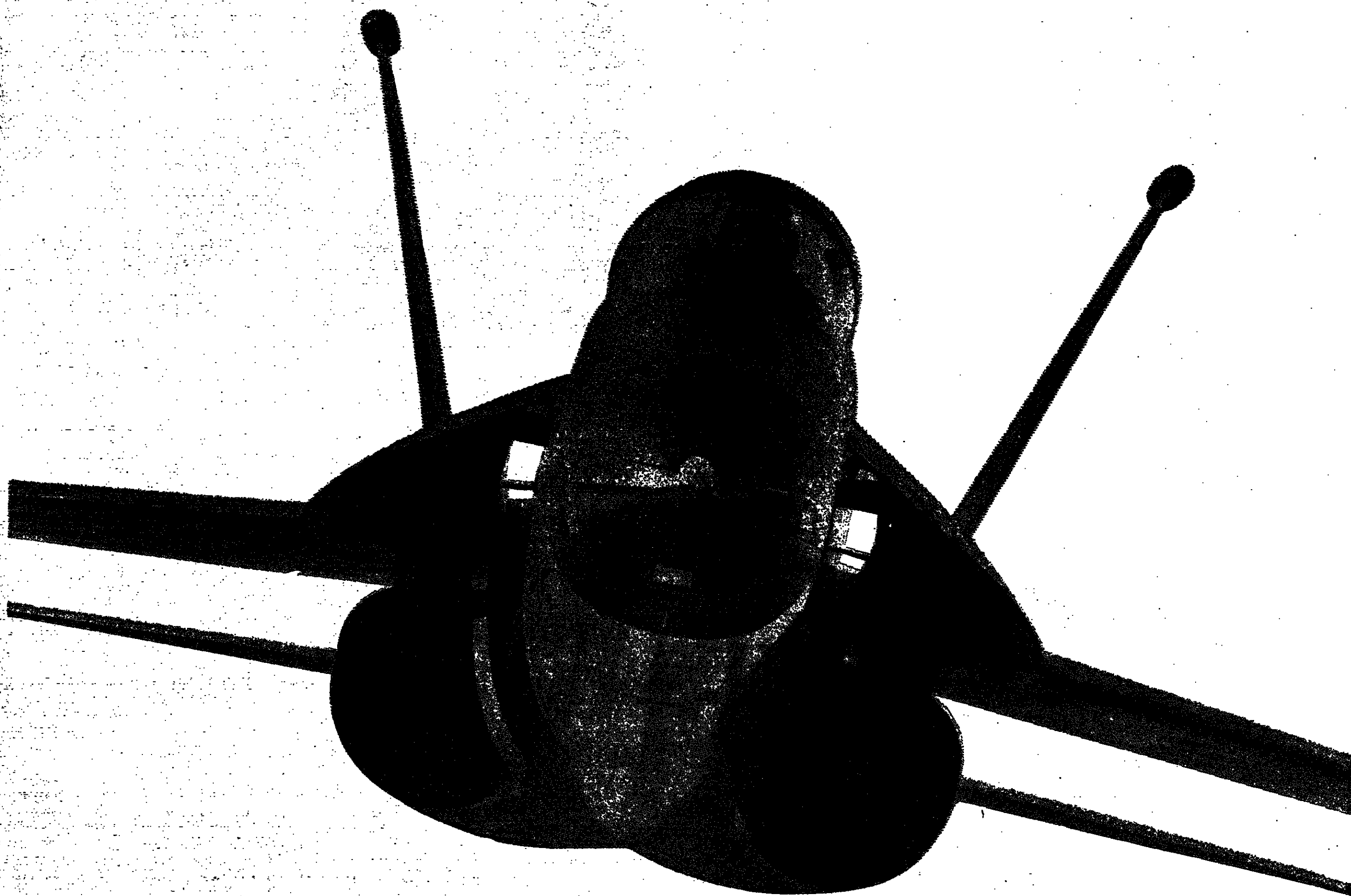
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YF-17 MAKES INTERNATIONAL DEBUT

The YF-17 flying at the Farnborough Air Show is the technology demonstration prototype that led to both the F-18 Naval Strike Fighter being developed for the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps by McDonnell Douglas together with Northrop and the Northrop land-based version of the same airplane.

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NORTHROP

Labor Day 1976

Labor Day, the special kind of May Day that the United States shares with Canada, has, to all outward seeming, degenerated into an occasion for presidential platitudes and a last, long weekend of a dying summer. In the United States, every four years, it has become the traditional time of launching formal campaigns for the first office of government—although President Ford has broken precedents this year. But as a day that celebrates the organization of labor, it is actually attaining growing importance, not only in the lands where it is observed but also wherever workmen have formed unions or use techniques of bargaining or striking that unions employ.

Sixty-three years ago, in "The New Freedom," Woodrow Wilson, running for president, wrote of a "silent revolution" then under way in America—a revolution that turned employers from persons into a heartless system of corporations and the worker into one of a mass of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, who only know their employer through letters and ledgers and books and letters and through superintendents and local representatives. And Wilson wanted laws based on dying concepts of worker and boss, dealing with one another as man to man, changed.

Most of those laws, in most countries of corporate industry, have changed—drastically. And, too, the worker has changed: He seldom has to deal singlehandedly with his

corporate employer. Indeed, to an increasing extent in Western Europe, his representatives sit on boards of directors, his union, or himself (especially in America) owns stock in the corporation or in many corporations, and nearly always the union bargains for him on wages, working conditions and pensions.

This is a long way from the "huddled masses yearning to breathe free," whom Emma Lazarus welcomed to the New World. And the key to this new order is less the social legislation in which Bismarck and New Zealand experimented and that is now dominant in the industrialized world than the unions.

It is the unions and the methods and the example that they have set that are really making the "silent revolution" in the world today. It is they, working without universal, often by bits and pieces, too often crudely, sometimes with sophistication, that have altered the global economic picture to a far greater extent than national corporations or petrodollars. Their effect has been profound. Much of what they have accomplished—for good or ill—has been improvised, and their responsibilities are far from clearly defined, either in law or political science. On this Labor Day of 1976, when so much of the global economy (and political order) is in flux, the unions, and labor as a whole, need a perspective that cannot be found in Smith or Marx or Keynes.

Combating Terrorism

The agreement by 18 European ministers of justice on a draft treaty against international terrorism is the most promising approach that has yet materialized to deter or punish the heinous crimes that extremist groups have for years been perpetrating with impunity. If approved, as expected by the heads of government of the 18 countries at their Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg Sept. 22, a solid basis will be laid for early ratification and, equally important, for action in the United Nations General Assembly this fall to achieve wider adherence to a similar, but more limited, convention which West Germany plans to introduce.

The essential element in the European draft treaty is the denial of political asylum to terrorists. Hijacking by non-terrorists has been brought under control by an international convention agreeing to make it a common-law crime rather than a political act entitling the perpetrators to asylum. Now that trial or extradition faces such criminals, hijacking has declined dramatically since 1974.

The United States pressed at the United Nations in 1972 for a similar convention that would make any murder or kidnapping dur-

ing a terrorist assault a common-law crime. The effort broke down in disputes over the definition of terrorism and the attempts of Third World countries to exclude anti-colonial terrorists.

Under the European draft treaty, the parties to it would agree not to consider as political acts crimes in which a bomb, hand grenade, rocket, automatic weapon, or letter bomb was used. Governments would also agree to try, or permit extradition of, anyone perpetrating airplane hijacking, kidnapping, assassination attempts, or bombings.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in his annual message, has called for an urgent new effort at the coming General Assembly to draw up "commonly agreed rules" to deal with this "threat to the fabric of organized society." Secretary of State Kissinger's immediate endorsement of this proposal assures a major European-American effort within the United Nations this fall. That effort should be advanced by Kissinger's warning that the United States will seek to promote other international steps if the United Nations again fails to act, steps for which the European draft treaty now paves the way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

B-1 Slowdown

The decision of the Senate-House conference committee on the defense appropriation bill to delay full-scale procurement on the B-1 bomber until next Feb. 1 deserves at least a quiet cheer. While the conferees did not exactly turn back the military-industrial river, they at least blunted the B-1 program's bounding momentum.

In limiting procurement on the B-1 program to \$88 million per month beginning on Oct. 1, the conference committee in essence denied the administration's attempt to begin purchasing the new bombers before they have been fully tested. It also served warning on the Defense Department that full contracting for the program, which would make a later decision to terminate it extremely difficult or expensive, might be unwise.

But, most important, the decision gives the Pentagon an opportunity to review its options before continuing its headlong plunge into the most expensive weapons system in the nation's history. It would be useful, for example, for the Defense Depart-

ment planners to examine their rush to procure B-1s this year against the billion-dollar effort now under way to stretch out the life of the nation's B-52 fleet to the year 2000. Even by the Air Force's own reckoning, the B-52s will be operational well into the 1990s, giving the Pentagon time to examine less costly alternatives to the B-1 such as the proposals for a standoff bomber.

The major significance of the committee's decision is that it makes the accelerating rush created by the combined forces of Air Force pride, corporate aggressiveness and the compelling symbolism of national strength seem resistible. Prior to the decision, those forces had formed such a powerful union that even the doubters who want a strong defense but worry that the extraordinary expenditures required for the B-1 would preclude a balanced defense posture, could hardly make themselves heard. The committee decision may be a decisive signal that rational voices will no longer be drowned out by the industrial, military, congressional combine when defense policy is made.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger-Vorster Talks

The race to prevent a bloodbath in southern Africa has now become a scamper. The West, led by America, has worked out the broad strategy for a solution. The United States will temporarily hold the international ring for South Africa, which is strategically and economically vital, if Dr. Vorster will lean hard enough on the white Rhod-

sians to come to a speedy settlement with reality in their own relatively unimportant country. The attempt to achieve this may be Dr. Kissinger's last personal mission as American secretary of state. It could also be his most important: and he takes the fervent good wishes of all but the trouble-makers with him.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

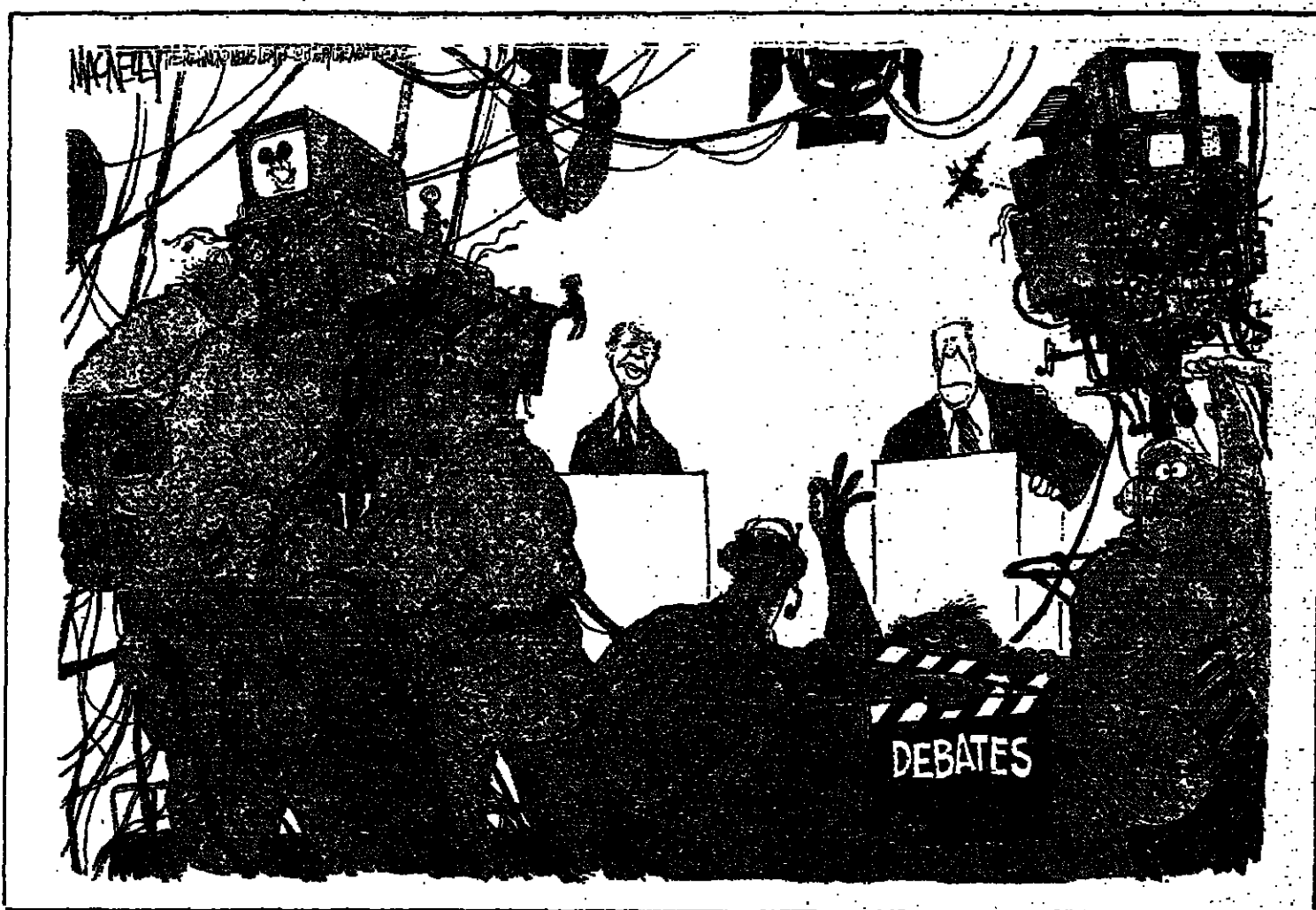
September 6, 1901

WASHINGTON—The United States has offered to mediate in the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela, who are now on the point of open war. Colombia has already accepted the offer, while Venezuela is thought to have refused. This seems to reaffirm General Castro of Venezuela's policy of provoking a foreign war in order to prevent internal insurrection. The situation is further complicated by reports that Ecuador has joined with Venezuela in attacking Colombia.

Fifty Years Ago

September 6, 1926

MADRID—Martial law has been declared throughout Spain as a result of a revolt by artillery regiments at Segovia and Valladolid. King Alfonso issued a decree declaring a state of siege throughout the peninsula, dismissing the officers of the rebel regiments and ordering all citizens to obey the government. The rebellion is thought to have been caused by recent legislation rearranging the army's promotion system, a source of considerable bitterness.



The Hawk Who Sings Like a Lark

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Things are looking up in New York. The Yankees are more than 10 games ahead in the American League East. Pat Moynihan is leading Bella Abzug for the Senate Democratic nomination and Mayor Beame seems to have grown at least an inch since the Fall Shaves came to town on the Fourth of July.

This, friends, is progress. The Yankees haven't been in the World Series since 1918, when they lost to the St. Louis Cardinals. And the New York Democrats haven't elected a U.S. senator since 1950, with the accidental carpetbagging exception of Bobby Kennedy.

But Pat is something else. He is to the Democrats what Catfish Hunter is to the Yankees—a flamboyant, hard-ball, sometimes bean-ball, pitcher whose fast ball is better than his control. Bella Abzug is trying to cut him up because of some silly remarks he made in favor of Nixon, and as usual the party is split six ways, but this just could be the most important Senate race of the year.

A State in Need

If ever a great state needed strong and creative representation in the U.S. Senate with access to the White House, it is New York, and it is scarcely getting it from James Buckley, the Conservative-Republican who will teach New York a lesson even if he kills it. He isn't even the best Buckley available but he could probably beat Bella in a straight race in November.

Moynihan is a more formidable challenger. All the characteristics that made him a controversial diplomat at the United Nations—his love of the barbed and vivid phrase, his addiction to public rows—work to his credit in a Senate race.

He's the sort of guy who makes you smile before he says anything.

He's a walking caricature, tall and lean, with his wayward lock of blond hair and his floppy Irish tweed hats. In a very short time, he has become a familiar personality in the city, and with the help of labor leaders here and upstate, he is developing an effective political organization.

He's an outrageous character in many ways, but when he puts his excellent mind to a problem—as he did on the U.S.-Indian rupee settlement when he was our ambassador in New Delhi—or on the immensely complex problems of human welfare, he can be a superb negotiator and politician.

Perceptive Analysis

Over the years, he seems to have become increasingly sensitive to criticism. His perceptive analysis of black family life in America was for long misunderstood and unfairly condemned by many black leaders, and this sort of stick in his throat, though he claims that to the end it was one black leader who persuaded him to run.

Pat doesn't like to be patted with the back of your hand, but he has many of the other personal qualities that distinguish prominent U.S. senators, and at least one additional quality most of them lack. Like most of them, he is not handicapped by excessive modesty or long, brooding silences, and his ego would be impressive even among the favored hundred of the Senate.

Where he does excel is that he not only has the Irish gift of the gab but he can also think on his feet; he can make sense in plain and often vivid English sentences, and he can be very funny.

Any state that can produce an extraterrestrial speaker these days with a sense of history and a sense of humor probably owes him, her or it to the national capital. We are fresh out. The level of debate on Capitol Hill is recklessly poor, and we haven't had a good giggle in the Senate since the retirement of Cotton Ed Smith. On this ground, the light-hearted Bill Buckley would be a better candidate than his brother James, who insists on talking solemn nonsense.

Paradoxically, the odd thing about Moynihan is that his natural bounce and gaiety seem in recent years to have lapsed down occasionally into fits of pessimism.

He has obviously become more conservative in his 40s—he is now 49—and he is undoubtedly right in arguing that his moderate position is the best way to put together in New York a coalition of Jews, Catholic workers, upstate conservatives that can beat Buckley.

Bella is too far on the left, too pacifist on the Pentagon and pugnacious on Israel to put to-

gether a cohesive policy or organize a coalition that can beat Buckley, but Moynihan really has put it all together: He is a hawk who sings like a lark and in these days of coalition politics that is good not only in New York but also in Washington.

Pat worries many of his old buddies when he loses that light-hearted bubbling laugh and begins to talk about the city of New York. "Neither liberty nor democracy would seem to be prospering," he wrote recently in the Public Interest. "Liberal democracy on the American model increasingly tends to the condi-

tion of monarchy in the 19th century—a holdover form of government, one which persists in isolated or peculiar places here and there... it is where the world was, not where it is going."

Even so, he is still the most amiable and articulate candidate for the Senate in America today, and the sort of voice New York needs in Washington, and vice versa, but don't count on the Democrats being smart enough to see it. They'd rather fight than win, which is why they've been out of the U.S. Senate for most of two generations.

Risks for Carter and the Bishops

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—The publicity surrounding their recent meeting has inadvertently done a disservice to both Jimmy Carter and the Catholic bishops.

Carter met privately for an hour with the six bishops who make up the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. Their discussion was serious and amicable. Carter, far from waffling or trimming on the abortion issue, restated the position he has publicly expressed many times. He is opposed to abortion and to government policies that encourage it but he sees legal and practical difficulties with the constitutional amendments that have thus far been proposed to ban or restrict it.

The bishops restated their reasons for wanting a constitutional amendment.

Risks for Church

Since neither Carter nor the bishops altered their respective positions, the press treated the meeting as a confrontation rather than a dialogue even though none of the participants had expected any change to occur. The Most Rev. Joseph Bernardin, archbishop of Cincinnati, president of the Catholic Conference, unfortunately contributed to this impression when he stressed to reporters the "very substantial disagreement" over abortion and added that the bishops "continue to be disappointed with the governor's position."

Press speculation has naturally focused on possible political damage for Carter but the Catholic Church is also incurring risks. In the long run, the damage to its teaching authority may be much more serious.

There is first the risk that the church by concentrating public attention so intensively on the abortion problem may be perceived as a single-issue constituency. Instead of a powerful moral force bearing witness to the Christian message on a wide range of human concerns, the church may be subtly downgraded to the level of the lobby, the hostile manufacturer looking for an import quota and all the other special interests.

Secondly, there is the risk of an offense against that spirit of mutual charity and tolerance that should prevail in political discourse. The bishops themselves are sure not to offend against that spirit but the more fervent outsiders of the right-to-life movement have already begun to circulate ugly cartoons and intemperate language about the Democratic nominee. Meanwhile, non-Catholics may gain the false impression that the bishops are trying to impose a political veto against the Carter candidacy. They may see arrogance where the bishops see only firmness.

Finally, on abortion itself, recent publicity has blurred the real context of the church's teaching.

The Catholic Church seeks to create a society of hope. In Christian terms, despair is the ultimate sin because it means an individual has abandoned trust in God's mercy and love. Life without hope is a living hell.

The church looks at America and the world and sees many evidences of despair. The number of suicides is rising sharply. Rates of drug addiction and alcoholism continue to increase. More and more marriages end in divorce as couples abandon hope

that they can cope with their marital problems. Many experts have given way to a Malthusian despair that the people of the undeveloped countries can be fed.

Against these and many other evils, the Catholic Church affirms life and articulates a message of hope. It opposes capital punishment and asserts its belief in the criminal's right to life and to the hope of rehabilitation. It supports stringent gun controls to protect human life. It endorses amnesty and the right of the political exile and the military deserter to a second chance in life. It rejects the idea that unemployment serves any good purpose and affirms every person's right to useful work, decent housing and competent medical care. In the world, the church argues that mankind if it organizes its services can clothe the naked, feed the hungry and do justice to the poor.

Affirms a Right

As part of this broad effort to build a life-sustaining society of hope, the Catholic Church affirms the right to life of the unborn child. It nurtures the hope that every unplanned and unwanted child, every mongoloid child, every handicapped child can find love in this world from adoptive parents if not from his own. It worries that a society that kills the unwanted child may soon be a society that kills the senile, the insane, the retarded and the incurably ill.

The human rights that the Catholic Church affirms are often violated and always precarious. The hopes that it nurtures for all human persons are wild, radical, perhaps unattainable hopes. But who ever said that Jesus Christ was a practical man?

Many thoughtful persons, inside and outside the Catholic Church, who understand the glorious message of hope and life that the bishops seek to proclaim to a despairing world, are distressed that the message is being narrowed and politicized by the abortion controversy. As the bishops press their campaign for an abortion amendment, their larger cause could be lost from sight amid the clashing partisans, the roar of half-truths and the sensationalism of a national political campaign.

Letters

Complacency on Oil

The editorial "U.S. Complacency on Oil" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 25) correctly accuses both the Republican and Democratic administrations and the Federal Reserve Administration of doing nothing to stimulate oil conservation or to encourage the search for alternate sources of energy, in the face of mounting Middle East oil imports.

Yet, even if encouraged, such measures can only have a long-term effect. Omitted from the editorial is any mention of the most obvious and important short-term solution to the oil-import and energy-shortage problem—simply encouraging the U.S. oil industry to discover and produce more oil.

Existing federal and state legislation has the opposite effect. Oil is the only important item in the U.S. economy that is still subject to federal price controls. While it's handy to keep gasoline prices down in an election year, the resulting artificially low prices encourage consumption and discourage production at the same time.

Both political parties decry the power of "big oil"—and yet incomprehensible mazes of rules and regulations, and mountains

of required paperwork, make it expensive and difficult for smaller producers to compete. If anything, the editorial underscores the problem. Although President Ford and the Federal Reserve Administration have recently taken some small steps in the right direction, existing legislation not only does not address itself to the energy problem, but appears designed to make these problems worse.

Unless the politicians of both parties realize that the solution to the oil shortage is to produce more oil, and encourage exploration and production by removing all price controls and unnecessary rules and regulations, our nation's vulnerability to future oil embargoes and to pressure from Middle Eastern political interests will only increase.

NEAL R. BRUCEMAN,
London.

Blame for Maine

After what Adm. Rickover has now told us about that famous battleship (Herald Tribune, Aug. 13), future Eliza Doolittles must obviously practice saying, "The blame for Maine falls plainly outside Spain."

JOHN K. ATCHLEY,
Lagoo.

Carter Gets 'Soft' Advice On Defense

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—A major reason why President Carter's defense policy is so soft is his dependence on military advice from soft experts at the Brookings Institution.

Although totally obscured by his headline-producing proposal to pardon Vietnam draft dodgers, Carter's American Legion, which also contained some dubious fence-cutting schemes, have been kicking around Brookings for years. Brookings' prestigious Washington tank that has housed a U.S. Democratic establishment since 1909, is clearly calling time on Carter defense policy.

Whether Mr. Ford has the or the skill to turn this to political advantage remains to be seen. But the Brookings Democrats insist that Carter's upbringing, background and instincts ultimately will prevail the Brookings connection. No, these friends wish the Democrats would seek more varied national security advice.

The heads of Carter's protomilitary think tank, the U.S. Naval Academy, and early career as a regular Navy officer, national security adviser, and his military experience with two decades ago sea equips him to wrestle with great military policy.

Good, Round Figure

Now that he has time to ponder his defense policy, Carter should consider a round figure for the proposed \$5-billion to \$7-billion defense spending cut was based on careful budget analysis, but seemed a good, round figure somewhere between \$3 billion and \$7 billion. When Carter was transferred from dark horse to front runner, however, he faced demands for a \$5 billion cut. The \$7 billion was coming from a set of early vague answers exposed by the House and Senate. His worst blunder was proposing to eliminate Army engineers' spending on rivers harbors, which in fact never got an error persisted in by Carter until June.

When pressed to specify details, Carter would reply that the \$5 billion was a round figure. By July, he was getting specific proposals for \$5 billion. By last month, Carter had adopted some as his own and on Aug. 24 unveiled them to the legions in Seattle. Largely overlooked sections of the Seattle speech proposed, for example, increasing the average military pay of two months. The \$5 billion was coming from a set of early vague answers exposed by the House and Senate. His worst blunder was proposing to eliminate Army engineers' spending on rivers harbors, which in fact never got an error persisted in by Carter until June.

Hurried Staff Work

The staff work was obviously hurried. An extra two million on duty tours, the principle which is included in current budget reforms, would save \$400 million but \$100 million. The \$5 billion was coming from a set of early vague answers exposed by the House and Senate. His worst blunder was proposing to eliminate Army engineers' spending on rivers harbors, which in fact never got an error persisted in by Carter until June.

Some Democratic defense experts at the Brookings Institution are basing their calculations on a \$10.7 billion in cost overruns during the next five years. The \$5 billion was coming from a set of early vague answers exposed by the House and Senate. His worst blunder was proposing to eliminate Army engineers' spending on rivers harbors, which in fact never got an error persisted in by Carter until June.

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ing to the 'Oligarchs'

The Mighty Family Learns Cost of Opposing Marcos

By Jacques Leslie

Sept. 5 — Until President Marcos declared a four-year state of emergency, Eugene Lopez was the richest man in the Philippines. He owned the nation's broadcasting station, a daily newspaper and the power company. Marcos's ally, Mr. Lopez, was a bitter and arrogant boaster of his power. Year after Mr. Lopez's 74th birthday, his family is a

private, among friends, my God, you should have people talk," said Conchita Lopez, wife of the late Mr. Lopez. "But if you want people to do something against Mr. Marcos, they will all shut up."

Observers believe the Lopez family's falling out with Mr. Marcos began soon after Mr. Marcos was elected President in 1965 with Mr. Lopez's younger brother as Mr. Marcos's running mate. Mr. Lopez then increased the rates charged by his light and power company, despite Mr. Marcos's objections. Differences built up until, in 1971, Mr. Lopez's brother resigned from the vice-presidency.

Mr. Lopez and Mr. Marcos then began trading petty insults. In one well-known example, Mr. Marcos declined to go to Mr. Lopez's 40th wedding anniversary celebration, which some members of European royal families attended.

Acts of Revenge

But although Mr. Marcos's first acts of revenge after martial law appeared directed primarily against Mr. Lopez, the pressure did not let up after the elderly man's death—apparently because members of the Lopez family in the United States had become vocal critics of the Marcos government. A brother-in-law of Mr. Lopez's son is believed to be

hounding the Philippine News, an anti-Marcos paper published in San Francisco.

An opposition politician here said the fact that Mr. Marcos was slaying out the Lopez family was clear in the case of the grandson, Eugenio Lopez 3d, who is awaiting trial on a rape charge.

"The rape case," a Western diplomat said, "is a tremendous example of the capriciousness of the Philippine legal system."

The grandson, a 23-year-old U.S. citizen scheduled to begin studying at Harvard Business School this fall, is one of six young sons of wealthy families accused of involvement in the alleged rape last September of Noemi Garcia, 21. Among the others named is Miguel Romulo, a grandson of Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo.

Reputation at Stake

It is widely believed that Miss Garcia pressed charges only at the prompting of her mother, who is said to have felt that the family's reputation was at stake after learning of the daughter's participation in an all-night orgy.

Observers believe Mr. Marcos seized on the case both to further punish the Lopez family and to allay frequently voiced charges that his regime provides preferential treatment to the rich. Mr. Marcos may have reasoned that the involvement in the case of his foreign minister's grandson would add substance to his claim of equal justice for all.

Lorenzo Tanada, a former senator and the lawyer of Eugenio Lopez 3d, said, "Marcos wants to show by this action of having them tried by a military tribunal (instead of a civil court) that he is going after the rich. This is a case in which being rich is a disadvantage."

© Los Angeles Times



EARLY HARVEST—Grape pickers, young and old, at work over the weekend in vineyards of Beaujolais, where this year's vintage is one of the earliest on record.

Gierek Tells Poles Nation Faces Hard Times

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Communist leader Edward Gierek last night warned Poles of serious economic difficulties but pledged cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church to forge a strong national effort to meet the problems.

"Patriotism calls for unity of feelings. There is no conflict between church and state in Poland," he said in a radio-television address.

"There is a broad area for cooperation between church and state. I support such cooperation and this is not only my personal feeling; it is the feeling of the party politburo and the highest authorities of the country."

Mr. Gierek's surprise pledge of cooperation with the Catholic hierarchy was the strongest stand he has taken on the issue since coming to power after food riots in Baltic towns here in late 1970.

James Disturbances: Earlier, he had warned that Poland had suffered a third bad harvest this year. The situation will lead to further grain imports, a cut in meat exports and social discipline, he said.

Indian Raid Leads To Brazil Order

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—The Brazilian government has ordered the expulsion of illegal tin prospectors to prevent further clashes with primitive Indian tribesmen in the "lost world" area of the country.

The area, the federal territory of Roraima in the far north, takes its name from Mount Roraima, scene of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's thriller of a lost world with prehistoric animals.

The government move, announced last week, follows an attack by 100 warriors of the Yanomani tribe on a prospector encampment in the Surucua region of Roraima. Two prospectors and a tribesman were wounded in the clash.

Mr. Gierek spoke to the nation in a recorded speech delivered to aircraft workers at Mielno, southwestern Poland, three days ago. It was the most detailed national economic accounting since worker disturbances in June over increases in food prices.

"Meat supplies will be difficult," he said. A late spring and summer drought, he said, meant it would be necessary to again import more than 7 million tons of grain and fodder.

Shortages of meat and other foodstuffs have led to rumors of more rationing and of compulsory farm deliveries—a hated Stalinist measure—being reintroduced.

Mr. Gierek said he had received many letters—some praising, some hostile and many critical—

but this, he said, was necessary for a healthy society.

At times of special stress here, the Communist leadership has always sought the cooperation of the Catholic Church to forge a stronger spirit of national unity—despite protests by Catholics that they are treated as second-class citizens.

U.S. Envoy to Niger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—President Ford has announced that he is nominating Charles James to be ambassador to Niger succeeding Douglas Heck who has resigned. Mr. James has been deputy assistant secretary for the Bureau of African Affairs.

Cross-Border Service Resumed

India-Pakistan Train Fuels Peace Hopes

By William Borders

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The train is running across the border into India again, helping to erode deep-seated enmity.

For people on both sides of the well-guarded border, the little train that has just begun puffing across the fertile Punjab plain is not just a convenience but an important symbol of the changed relationship between countries that have been hostile since they became independent in 1947 and peoples who have been so for centuries.

"After all the blood and the horror that we have seen along this border, I never really thought that the train would run again," a wizened Pakistani woman said as it left Lahore station for the 30-mile trip to Amritsar, India.

The resumption of service a month ago after a hiatus of 11 years is part of a well-planned thaw that has brought the relationship between India and Pakistan to its best condition in years.

Airlines Flying

The two countries' airlines are flying across the border again, too, and they have exchanged diplomats, who are issuing visas and talking eagerly about new patterns of trade—Pakistani cotton to India, Indian auto parts to Pakistan.

"It's an opening, just a beginning, but we are very hopeful," said Syed Fida Hassan, who went to New Delhi in July as the first ambassador Pakistan has had there since 1971, when the two countries plunged into war over the Pakistani territory that became Bangladesh.

That was the third war they had fought since independence, when the British cut imperial India into two states, generally along religious lines, creating a border that immediately provoked communal violence. Millions

of refugees set out to cross the border—Muslims bound for Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs bound for India. Often they stopped along the way to kill one another.

Trains carrying refugees both ways along the Lahore-Amritsar route were ambushed, the attackers butchering any passengers whose religion they did not share. Sometimes that meant everyone on the train, as in this account from "Train to Pakistan," an Indian novel by Khushwant Singh: "The train had brought a full load of corpses. A heavy brooding silence descended on the village. People barricaded their doors and stayed up all night talking in whispers. Everyone felt his neighbor's hand against his."

Caution Evident

With that sort of background, the resumption of the train service, like other aspects of the rapprochement that have appeared in the last few months, is marked by caution and by insistence that neither side appears to be yielding to the other.

Reflecting that intent, the train has eight cars, four with the maroon markings of Indian Railways, four with the green and white of Pakistan. When it reaches the border heading east, the Pakistani locomotive chugs off to a siding to await the west-bound journey and an Indian locomotive is attached for the remaining 40 minutes of the trip.

The reconciliation is tempered by the realization that, as the Pakistani Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, put it: "Our quarrel, whether you call it an Indo-Pakistani dispute or a Hindu-Muslim one, is the oldest in the world. It goes back for centuries."

In New Delhi a woman reflected the prevailing caution during a conversation about Lahore, her birthplace. "Ah, Lahore! How I'd love to go back and visit!"

she said. Now that it is easy to go, would she? "No, I think I'll wait a year or so and see how things progress," she replied, "and if it is still all right, then I'll make the trip."

25,000 Participate In a Peace Rally In Londonderry

BELFAST, Sept. 5 (UPI).—More than 25,000 Roman Catholics and Protestant marchers yesterday staged Northern Ireland's fourth women's peace rally in four weeks, praying together on the bridge that divides the city of Londonderry's Catholic and Protestant residential zones.

It was the first time that the women's peace movement has been active outside Belfast, where last week 40,000 persons of both communities united for the first time in seven years of intercommunal strife.

At the Londonderry rally there were several thousand demonstrators who traveled the 80 miles from Belfast in a car and bus convoy. Supporters of both communities here made the trip.

Observers noted a higher proportion of men this week than in previous peace marches. But the rally on the Craigavon Bridge, over the Foyle River, had a majority of women among demonstrators demanding an end to the violence that has wracked this British province since 1968.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, which tried to prevent last week's Belfast rally, did not interfere with the marchers in Londonderry. However, about 100 IRA sympathizers staged a counterdemonstration on the Craigavon Bridge, demanding an end to internment of suspected extremists without trial.

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No waiting for your form to be filled in. It's filled in for you before you arrive from information you give us when you join.

The car that's ready and waiting will be a Ford Escort, Granada, or another fine car. Thoroughly cleaned, checked and serviced for as many miles of smooth, easy motoring as you'll ever want to do.

If it sounds easy, that's because it is. That's why over the past three years over 1½ million business people all over the world have joined the No.1 Club.

No introduction needed. No membership fee. And above all no waiting. So don't wait any longer. Get your application form now at any Hertz counter.

Or when you next rent a Hertz car, ask for an application form.

*In Germany, Hertz VEF Club.



The American Express Card and Hertz No.1 Club. Don't go anywhere without us.

Look what we did in '75

- Business volume up 11% to DM 47 billion
- Customers deposits up 13% to DM 3.8 billion
- Loans up 15% to DM 2.8 billion
- Net profit before taxes up 23% to DM 40.6 million
- Substantial increase in international payments
- Rise in foreign trade financing
- Higher volume of bank to bank loans for financing imports from West Germany as well as in direct loans to foreign importers
- Greater short term Euro borrowing for import financing
- Growth in medium and long-term export credits
- More participations in international loan syndicates
- Make us your bank partner in the Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin



BERLINER BANK

AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Martinstraße 32 (Post Office Box 124709)

D 1000 Berlin 12

Telefon: (030) 31091

Telex: 0183441

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | S | D M | F | L. It. | Gldn. | Sfr. con. | Swden. | Dan. Kr. |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Amsterdam | 2.6049 | 4.6262 | 164.475 | 90.398 | 31.337 | 5.7620 | 106.14 | 43.375 |
| Brussels (c) | 23.85 | 95.885 | 13.405 | 1.8725 | 4.62 | 14.746 | 19.363 | 6.2225 |
| Frankfurt | 4.6262 | 4.6262 | — | 2.90 | 7.87 | — | 4.75 | — |
| London (c) | 1.77215 | — | 4.4700 | 2.7480 | 159.50 | 4.6835 | 58.825 | 30.7525 |
| Milan | 341.15 | 1049.10 | 322.48 | 170.35 | — | 319.20 | 21.8475 | 123.51 |
| Paris | 4.62735 | 4.625 | 165.549 | — | 5.8975 | 146.205 | 12.7055 | 156.455 |
| Zurich | 2.6255 | — | 90.31 | 50.22 | 0.2957 | 81.255 | 5.19 | 41.10 |

The following are dollar values only: Danish Kroner: 6.6516; Swedish: 7.1255; Israeli G. 4.85; Pecueta: 68.00; Schilling: 17.95; Sw. krona: 4.60325; Yen: 267.50.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (z) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 20,000.
(s) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

[illegible]

| DM Bonds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Units of Account | | DMK Basis | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|------|
| 1960 | 100% | 1960 | 100% |
| Now Zealand 8 1/2-75 | 91% | 1961 | 100% |
| Philips 6-75 | 92% | 1962 | 100% |
| Sherry 6 1/2-75 | 94% | 1963 | 100% |
| St. Brands 6 1/2-75 | 94% | 1964 | 100% |
| | | 1965 | 100% |
| | | 1966 | 100% |
| | | 1967 | 100% |
| | | 1968 | 100% |
| | | 1969 | 100% |
| | | 1970 | 100% |
| | | 1971 | 100% |
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| | | 2060 | 100% |
| | | 2061 | 100% |
| | | 2062 | 100% |
| | | 2063 | 100% |
| | | 2064 | 100% |
| | | 2065 | 100% |
| | | 2066 | 100% |
| | | 2067 | 100% |
| | | 2068 | 100% |
| | | 2069 | 100% |
| | | 2070 | |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|------------|------|-------------|-----|--------|------|-----|
| Canada 8-1/2 | 10715 | 100% | McDND 7455 | 100% | PHILIP 8740 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 9-1/2 | 10716 | 100% | McDND 7456 | 100% | PHILIP 8741 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 10-1/2 | 10717 | 100% | McDND 7457 | 100% | PHILIP 8742 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 11-1/2 | 10718 | 100% | McDND 7458 | 100% | PHILIP 8743 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 12-1/2 | 10719 | 100% | McDND 7459 | 100% | PHILIP 8744 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 13-1/2 | 10720 | 100% | McDND 7460 | 100% | PHILIP 8745 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 14-1/2 | 10721 | 100% | McDND 7461 | 100% | PHILIP 8746 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 15-1/2 | 10722 | 100% | McDND 7462 | 100% | PHILIP 8747 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 16-1/2 | 10723 | 100% | McDND 7463 | 100% | PHILIP 8748 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 17-1/2 | 10724 | 100% | McDND 7464 | 100% | PHILIP 8749 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 18-1/2 | 10725 | 100% | McDND 7465 | 100% | PHILIP 8750 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 19-1/2 | 10726 | 100% | McDND 7466 | 100% | PHILIP 8751 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 20-1/2 | 10727 | 100% | McDND 7467 | 100% | PHILIP 8752 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 21-1/2 | 10728 | 100% | McDND 7468 | 100% | PHILIP 8753 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 22-1/2 | 10729 | 100% | McDND 7469 | 100% | PHILIP 8754 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 23-1/2 | 10730 | 100% | McDND 7470 | 100% | PHILIP 8755 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 24-1/2 | 10731 | 100% | McDND 7471 | 100% | PHILIP 8756 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 25-1/2 | 10732 | 100% | McDND 7472 | 100% | PHILIP 8757 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 26-1/2 | 10733 | 100% | McDND 7473 | 100% | PHILIP 8758 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 27-1/2 | 10734 | 100% | McDND 7474 | 100% | PHILIP 8759 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 28-1/2 | 10735 | 100% | McDND 7475 | 100% | PHILIP 8760 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 29-1/2 | 10736 | 100% | McDND 7476 | 100% | PHILIP 8761 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 30-1/2 | 10737 | 100% | McDND 7477 | 100% | PHILIP 8762 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 31-1/2 | 10738 | 100% | McDND 7478 | 100% | PHILIP 8763 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 32-1/2 | 10739 | 100% | McDND 7479 | 100% | PHILIP 8764 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 33-1/2 | 10740 | 100% | McDND 7480 | 100% | PHILIP 8765 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 34-1/2 | 10741 | 100% | McDND 7481 | 100% | PHILIP 8766 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 35-1/2 | 10742 | 100% | McDND 7482 | 100% | PHILIP 8767 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 36-1/2 | 10743 | 100% | McDND 7483 | 100% | PHILIP 8768 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 37-1/2 | 10744 | 100% | McDND 7484 | 100% | PHILIP 8769 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 38-1/2 | 10745 | 100% | McDND 7485 | 100% | PHILIP 8770 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 39-1/2 | 10746 | 100% | McDND 7486 | 100% | PHILIP 8771 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 40-1/2 | 10747 | 100% | McDND 7487 | 100% | PHILIP 8772 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 41-1/2 | 10748 | 100% | McDND 7488 | 100% | PHILIP 8773 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 42-1/2 | 10749 | 100% | McDND 7489 | 100% | PHILIP 8774 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 43-1/2 | 10750 | 100% | McDND 7490 | 100% | PHILIP 8775 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 44-1/2 | 10751 | 100% | McDND 7491 | 100% | PHILIP 8776 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 45-1/2 | 10752 | 100% | McDND 7492 | 100% | PHILIP 8777 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 46-1/2 | 10753 | 100% | McDND 7493 | 100% | PHILIP 8778 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 47-1/2 | 10754 | 100% | McDND 7494 | 100% | PHILIP 8779 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 48-1/2 | 10755 | 100% | McDND 7495 | 100% | PHILIP 8780 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 49-1/2 | 10756 | 100% | McDND 7496 | 100% | PHILIP 8781 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 50-1/2 | 10757 | 100% | McDND 7497 | 100% | PHILIP 8782 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 51-1/2 | 10758 | 100% | McDND 7498 | 100% | PHILIP 8783 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 52-1/2 | 10759 | 100% | McDND 7499 | 100% | PHILIP 8784 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 53-1/2 | 10760 | 100% | McDND 7500 | 100% | PHILIP 8785 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 54-1/2 | 10761 | 100% | McDND 7501 | 100% | PHILIP 8786 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 55-1/2 | 10762 | 100% | McDND 7502 | 100% | PHILIP 8787 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 56-1/2 | 10763 | 100% | McDND 7503 | 100% | PHILIP 8788 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 57-1/2 | 10764 | 100% | McDND 7504 | 100% | PHILIP 8789 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 58-1/2 | 10765 | 100% | McDND 7505 | 100% | PHILIP 8790 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 59-1/2 | 10766 | 100% | McDND 7506 | 100% | PHILIP 8791 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 60-1/2 | 10767 | 100% | McDND 7507 | 100% | PHILIP 8792 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 61-1/2 | 10768 | 100% | McDND 7508 | 100% | PHILIP 8793 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 62-1/2 | 10769 | 100% | McDND 7509 | 100% | PHILIP 8794 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 63-1/2 | 10770 | 100% | McDND 7510 | 100% | PHILIP 8795 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 64-1/2 | 10771 | 100% | McDND 7511 | 100% | PHILIP 8796 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 65-1/2 | 10772 | 100% | McDND 7512 | 100% | PHILIP 8797 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 66-1/2 | 10773 | 100% | McDND 7513 | 100% | PHILIP 8798 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 67-1/2 | 10774 | 100% | McDND 7514 | 100% | PHILIP 8799 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 68-1/2 | 10775 | 100% | McDND 7515 | 100% | PHILIP 8800 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 69-1/2 | 10776 | 100% | McDND 7516 | 100% | PHILIP 8801 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 70-1/2 | 10777 | 100% | McDND 7517 | 100% | PHILIP 8802 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 71-1/2 | 10778 | 100% | McDND 7518 | 100% | PHILIP 8803 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 72-1/2 | 10779 | 100% | McDND 7519 | 100% | PHILIP 8804 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 73-1/2 | 10780 | 100% | McDND 7520 | 100% | PHILIP 8805 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 74-1/2 | 10781 | 100% | McDND 7521 | 100% | PHILIP 8806 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 75-1/2 | 10782 | 100% | McDND 7522 | 100% | PHILIP 8807 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 76-1/2 | 10783 | 100% | McDND 7523 | 100% | PHILIP 8808 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 77-1/2 | 10784 | 100% | McDND 7524 | 100% | PHILIP 8809 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 78-1/2 | 10785 | 100% | McDND 7525 | 100% | PHILIP 8810 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 79-1/2 | 10786 | 100% | McDND 7526 | 100% | PHILIP 8811 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 80-1/2 | 10787 | 100% | McDND 7527 | 100% | PHILIP 8812 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 81-1/2 | 10788 | 100% | McDND 7528 | 100% | PHILIP 8813 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 82-1/2 | 10789 | 100% | McDND 7529 | 100% | PHILIP 8814 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 83-1/2 | 10790 | 100% | McDND 7530 | 100% | PHILIP 8815 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 84-1/2 | 10791 | 100% | McDND 7531 | 100% | PHILIP 8816 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 85-1/2 | 10792 | 100% | McDND 7532 | 100% | PHILIP 8817 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 86-1/2 | 10793 | 100% | McDND 7533 | 100% | PHILIP 8818 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 87-1/2 | 10794 | 100% | McDND 7534 | 100% | PHILIP 8819 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 88-1/2 | 10795 | 100% | McDND 7535 | 100% | PHILIP 8820 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 89-1/2 | 10796 | 100% | McDND 7536 | 100% | PHILIP 8821 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 90-1/2 | 10797 | 100% | McDND 7537 | 100% | PHILIP 8822 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 91-1/2 | 10798 | 100% | McDND 7538 | 100% | PHILIP 8823 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 92-1/2 | 10799 | 100% | McDND 7539 | 100% | PHILIP 8824 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 93-1/2 | 10800 | 100% | McDND 7540 | 100% | PHILIP 8825 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 94-1/2 | 10801 | 100% | McDND 7541 | 100% | PHILIP 8826 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 95-1/2 | 10802 | 100% | McDND 7542 | 100% | PHILIP 8827 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 96-1/2 | 10803 | 100% | McDND 7543 | 100% | PHILIP 8828 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 97-1/2 | 10804 | 100% | McDND 7544 | 100% | PHILIP 8829 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 98-1/2 | 10805 | 100% | McDND 7545 | 100% | PHILIP 8830 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 99-1/2 | 10806 | 100% | McDND 7546 | 100% | PHILIP 8831 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |
| Canada 100-1/2 | 10807 | 100% | McDND 7547 | 100% | PHILIP 8832 | 87% | Dec 18 | 5.13 | 5.6 |

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Euromarket

From Page 9.
hardly affected,
the bonds less
commission of
which means a
cost the banks

time, the banks
management fees
otherwise have
the chance of
a commercial
arrows, grateful
able to float a
to half a point.

led Trading
E Listings

| Sept. 5, 1976 | Sept. 5, 1976 | Sept. 5, 1976 | Sept. 5, 1976 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |

new low: 47 1/2
new low: 47 1/2
new low: 47 1/2
new low: 47 1/2

led Trading
E Listings

| Sept. 5, 1976 | Sept. 5, 1976 | Sept. 5, 1976 | Sept. 5, 1976 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |
| 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 | 10% 100 100 100 |

new low: 47 1/2
new low: 47 1/2
new low: 47 1/2
new low: 47 1/2

below what investment-merchant
bankers had been indicating.
In the case of Australia, for
example, the size of the loan is
seen by many as too big for the
market to comfortably absorb.
The EEC issues have consistently
sold at steep discounts and are
viewed as evidence to support the
view that the Australian loan is
too big. (The EEC itself is
about to seek \$100 million for
five years in the U.S. market,
reimancing a floating-rate loan
with fixed-interest debt.)

Dollars Sector

Other issues on offer in the
dollars sector include:
• \$20 million for Macmillan
Berrie Finance, NV, owned and
guaranteed by Macmillan, Inc.,
the U.S. publisher. The five-year
notes are expected to carry a
coupon of 9 per cent.

• \$25 million for the New
foundland Municipal Financial
Corp. The 12-year bonds are ex-
pected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4
per cent.

• \$25 million for the Indus-
trialization Fund of Finland,
which is seeking an eight-year
loan with a coupon of 9 per cent.

• Koyo Overseas Curaco, NV, a
subsidiary of Koyo Seiko, a
Japanese ball-bearing firm, is
seeking a \$15-million private
placement of five-year notes with
a coupon of 9 per cent.

• In addition, the Australian In-
dustrial Development Corp. is
seeking the first international
loan in Australian dollars, \$15
million, to be exact (equal to
\$18.6 million). The seven-year
notes will pay 10-per-cent inter-
est. All payments, however,
will be in U.S. dollars at a rate
of exchange based on the prevail-
ing rate three business days be-
fore payments are due.

By putting the exchange risk
entirely on the lender, AIDC is
paying what appears to be a very
reasonable price. However, in-
vestors interested in adding
Australian dollars to their portfo-
lios would probably do better to
buy domestic issues in the
Australian market, where cou-
pons are at least 1 percentage
point higher. There is a 10-

per-cent withholding tax on in-
terest payments in the home
market but the higher yields there
would erase this impact.

Deutsche Mark Sector
In the deutsche mark sector,
bankers report very heavy de-
mand for new issues. The World
Bank is selling 250 million DM
of seven-year paper with a cou-
pon of 8 per cent and at the
same time is arranging a private
placement of 150 million DM for
six years at 7 3/4 per cent.

The European Investment Bank
is also arranging a private place-
ment of 100 million DM for seven
years with a coupon of 7 3/4
per cent.

Among the DM Eurobonds,
Brazil is seeking 100 million DM
for 10 years with a coupon of
8 3/4 per cent. Scheduled to be
announced this week is a 100-
million-DM loan for Francetel,
the state-guaranteed company,
to finance France's television
network. The seven-year loan
will carry a coupon of 7 1/2 per
cent.

Other issues priced last week
included:
• Michelin's \$40 million of
seven-year notes was sold at
99 3/4 with a coupon of 8 1/2 per
cent and its \$80 million of 12-
year bonds was priced at 98 1/4
with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.
• Sydney's \$15 million of 10-
year paper at par with a cou-
pon of 9 1/4 per cent.

• Fomen Telephone sold 10 mil-
lion units of account at 99
with a coupon of 9 per cent.

International Issues
(7-15 years)
Sept. 1: 8.70%; Aug. 25: 8.65%
(7-15 years)
Sept. 1: 8.55%; Aug. 25: 8.55%
(5-7 years)
Sept. 1: 7.1%; Aug. 25: 7.05%
Market Turnover
Sept. 3 Aug. 27
Codel \$437.2 mil. \$612.7 mil.
Brodour \$480.9 mil. \$658.5 mil.

Swiss Machine Orders
ZURICH, Sept. 5 (AP)—The
Swiss association of ma-
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that the value of orders in
the second quarter was 8.2 per
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Economic
Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

Accounting for about two-
thirds of gross national product,
it is obvious the consumer is the
key. But here, the record is
puzzling.

Some Factors
All the fundamentals point to
a high consumption rate. Good
gains in real disposable income
combined with high personal sav-
ings and only moderate increases
in consumer credit outstanding
provide all the conditions for a
strong spending surge. The only
reason automobile sales trailed
expectations during the summer
was the shortage of popular full-
size and intermediate-size cars,
some analysts say.

Perhaps it is the election cam-
paign but the consumer has be-
come wary since spring and, un-
til these attitudes become changed,
the outlook remains in some
doubt. Most economists con-
sidered a pickup in such
spending this fall and next year
is already a healthy, if unspec-
tacular, gleam in the forecasters'
eye. Growth-rate figures of about
5 to 5.5 per cent are being talk-
ed about and record results for
steel production, auto sales, pas-
senger output, railroad traffic and
airline business all seem likely.

Unfortunately, a new round of
industrial price increases appears
to be working its way through
the economy, although the col-
lapse last week of oil attempted
to stem the tide. The price of
some additional price pressures
that had been expected. To the
typical businessman, the outlook
must seem favorable. But the
consumers—the voters—may have
something else on their minds.

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Soviet Hockey Changes Lead to Confusion, Loss

By Robin Herman

MONTREAL, Sept. 5 (NYT).—
Coach Boris Mayorov is on coach
Victor Tikhonov's right. Coach
Robert Cherenkov is on the left.
To the side is coach Albert Por-
morsen. In the stands are coach
Boris Kulagin and coach Arkady
Chernykhov. And out on the ice
is a new team of Soviet young-
sters who don't seem to have
any idea what is going on.

The Kremlinologists of Russian
hockey are chewing over a delect-
able puzzle at the Canada Cup
of hockey, a six-team interna-
tional tournament to which the
Soviet Union has unthinkably
chosen not to send the team with
which it won the 1976 Olympics
last spring. In the opening game,
Friday night, the new Russian
squad lost to the Czechoslovaks,
5-3.

This afternoon the Russians
and Sweden played to a 3-3 tie.

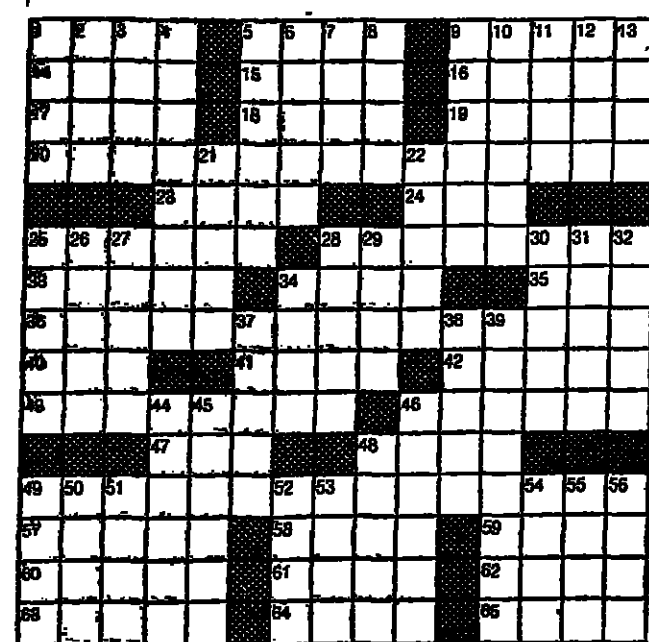
CROSSWORD Edited by Will Wong

ACROSS

1 Exchange
5 Wine
9 Printer's mark
14 Green stuff
15 Bradley
16 Diminish
17 Russian river
18 Tale
19 Obscure
20 Jefferson quote, with 36 and 49
21 Across, and 56

DOWN

22 English novelist
23 As the eye
24 can see
25 French river
27 Ending for corp
28 op
29 Clarity
30 Clarity: Abbr
31 Old oath
32 Help
33 First-rate
34 Not in use
35 Untrue
36 TV girl
37 December
38 Show up
39 Irish or pin
40 Dismay
41 State
42 Charlie Chan
43 words
44 Bar order
45 Cook's need
46 Pealed
47 Malevolent
48 Lament: Var.
49 the start
50 End of quote



WEATHER

| ALBUQUERQUE | 0 | 7 | Clear | MADRID | 0 | 7 | Clear |
|--------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|--------|
| ANNE ARBOR | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | MILAN | 24 | 75 | Clear |
| ATLANTA | 22 | 60 | Clear | MOSCOW | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| BALTIMORE | 31 | 58 | Clear | MUNICH | 15 | 60 | Clear |
| BELGRADE | 32 | 55 | Overcast | NEW YORK | 21 | 60 | Clear |
| BERLIN | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | OSLO | 15 | 60 | Clear |
| BIRMINGHAM | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | PARIS | 20 | 60 | Clear |
| BUCAREST | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | PRAGUE | 12 | 72 | Clear |
| BUDAPEST | 18 | 55 | Rain | ROME | 28 | 72 | Clear |
| CASABLANCA | 32 | 55 | Cloudy | SARAJEVO | 17 | 60 | Clear |
| CHICAGO | 32 | 55 | Overcast | SEATTLE | 14 | 67 | Clear |
| COSTA MESA | 32 | 55 | Cloudy | SINGAPORE | 14 | 67 | Clear |
| DUBLIN | 18 | 61 | Overcast | ST. LOUIS | 28 | 66 | Clear |
| DURHAM | 18 | 61 | Overcast | TOKYO | 28 | 66 | Clear |
| FLORENCE | 31 | 58 | Clear | VIENNA | 15 | 60 | Clear |
| FRANKFURT | 15 | 59 | Rain | WASHINGTON | 28 | 66 | Clear |
| GENEVA | 18 | 61 | Cloudy | WATGTON | 28 | 66 | Clear |
| HONG KONG | 12 | 54 | Cloudy | WATGTON | 28 | 66 | Clear |
| INDIANAPOLIS | 32 | 55 | Clear | WATGTON | 28 | 66 | Clear |
| JAKARTA | 32 | 55 | Clear | WATGTON | 28 | 66 | Clear |
| LONDON | 32 | 55 | Clear | WATGTON | 28 | 66 | Clear |
| LOS ANGELES | 32 | 55 | Clear | WATGTON | 28 | 66 | Clear |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Sept. 5, 1976

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| Adm Gr | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm Inc | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm Inv | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm P | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm S | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm T | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm U | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm V | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm W | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm X | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm Y | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm Z | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AA | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AB | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AC | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AD | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AE | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AF | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AG | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AH | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AI | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AJ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AK | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AL | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AM | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AN | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AO | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AP | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AQ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AR | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AS | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AT | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AU | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AV | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AW | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AX | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AY | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm AZ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BA | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BB | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BC | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BD | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BE | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BF | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BG | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BH | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BI | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BJ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BK | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BL | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BM | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BN | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BO | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BP | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BQ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BR | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BS | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BT | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BU | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BV | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BW | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BX | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BY | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm BZ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CA | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CB | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CC | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CD | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CE | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CF | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CG | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CH | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CI | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CJ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CK | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CL | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CM | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CN | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CO | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CP | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CQ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CR | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CS | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CT | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CU | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CV | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CW | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CX | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CY | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm CZ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DA | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DB | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DC | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DD | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DE | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DF | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DG | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DH | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DI | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DJ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DK | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DL | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DM | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DN | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DO | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DP | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DQ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DR | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DS | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DT | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DU | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DV | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DW | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DX | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DY | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm DZ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EA | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EB | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EC | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm ED | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EE | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EF | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EG | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EH | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EI | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EJ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EK | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EL | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EM | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EN | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EO | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EP | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EQ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm ER | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm ES | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm ET | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EU | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EV | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EW | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EX | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EY | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm EZ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FA | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FB | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FC | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FD | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FE | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FF | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FG | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FH | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FI | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FJ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FK | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FL | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FM | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FN | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FO | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FP | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FQ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FR | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FS | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FT | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FU | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FV | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FW | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FX | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FY | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm FZ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GA | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GB | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GC | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GD | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GE | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GF | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GG | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GH | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GI | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GJ | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GK | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Adm GL | 4.55 | 4.58 | Equity | 1.00 | 1.01 |

Nastase in Control of Temper and Match

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Nastase, aware that just one more chaotic encounter could get him tossed out of the U.S. Open, today was on his best court behavior and did not protest seriously even once in defeating Mary Rissnes, 6-3, 7-5, to advance to the fourth round of the tennis championship.

Nastase, 30, filed a letter of protest with tournament referee Charlie Hare about the officiating during his match Friday in which he defeated West German Hans-Jürgen Pohmann, 6-3, 7-5. The often bitter duel ended with Nastase shouting abuse at umpire George Armstrong of England, questioning nearly every call and making obscene gestures to the crowd.

Nastase listed six points in his letter, but the main theme was that Armstrong should not have called for a doctor during the vital third set when Pohmann went down three times with cramps. He also maintained the referee (Hare) should have taken over when Armstrong lost control of the match.

Hare had no immediate comment. "The letter has to be discussed by the championship committee," he said yesterday that "some action" will be taken in respect of Nastase's behavior on Friday.

Nastase was greeted by boos and a few cheers by the capacity crowd when he took the court against Rissnes.

He ignored the boos and was completely in control.

Nastase quipped his first call to the fourth point of the opening set, but when the umpire ruled in favor of Rissnes, Nastase turned his back and looked directly at Jimmy Connors, who was sitting in a box with his girlfriend, tennis coach Pancho Segura, and business adviser Mitch Orta.

Connors gave Nastase hand signals to calm down, to stay cool. Nastase did approach the chair and ask the crowd not to make calls during the rallies, something that has upset many other players.

Nastase broke in the fourth game but was immediately broken at love. But he hit back to lead 4-2, held for 5-2, and then broke Rissnes again on errors by the 34-year-old American.

Rissnes broke in the first game of the second set, but Nastase broke back to break the match at 2-0. He broke through again at 5-3, but was broken to 15 when he served a doublefault at game point.

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point while serving for the set and match.

Nastase, however, made no mistakes in the 15th game after he had held at love to 6-5. He reached 40-30, one match point, and wrapped things up with a deep volley.

Chris Evert and Bjorn Borg, the reigning Wimbledon champions, preceded Nastase on court and won easily in their bids for the double.

The day, however, was not devoid of upset. Swedish Ole Kroon, the eighth seed, became the latest casualty on the gray courts of the West Side Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-4, to Kathy Rinkendall of the United States in a third-round women's singles match.

Seven of the 16 women's seeds have now crashed, including Virginia Wade, while six men, including big names like Arthur Ashe, Harold Solomon and Adriano Panatta, also are sitting on the sidelines with the 12-day Open just five days old.

Evert, apparently completely recovered from the heavy injury which kept her out of last week's Federation Cup, defeated Betsy

Stokes, 6-0, 6-0, while Borg, extremely sharp where he was sluggish yesterday, defeated another Briton, John Lloyd, 6-3, 6-3.

Evert, who is now undefeated in 37 straight clay-court matches, meets ninth-seeded Sue Barker of Britain, the reigning French Open champion, who defeated Helen Gourlay of Australia, 6-4, 6-0.

Borg, who also has two other major victories behind him this year—the WCT championship and a third straight U.S. pro—said, "I was more relaxed than on Saturday and played much better. I felt good when I hit my ground strokes in the middle of the match."

American Brian Gottfried, the 15th seed, defeated Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-2, 6-2, to set up a fourth-round match with Borg.

Defending champion Manuel Orantes, the sixth seed, beat Allan Stone of Australia, 6-2, 6-4, and said he was not playing at 100-percent capacity because he still is troubled by a pinched nerve in his arm.

"I'm not confident, so I'm tak-

ing it a match at a time. But the longer I play, the better I get," said the Spaniard.

Billy Scanlon of the United States, who upset the fourth-seeded Panatta in the previous round, lost 6-4, 6-3 to Jairo Velasco of Colombia.

Dick Stockton became the seventh American into the round of 16 when he defeated Ray Moore of South Africa, first-round conqueror of 14th seeded Wojtek Fibak, 6-4, 7-6.

Connors, Vilas Gerulaitis, Eddie Dibbs and Roscoe Tanner all progressed yesterday.

Prew McMillan of South Africa beat American Trey Waltke to gain the round of 16 berth.

Joining Evert and Rinkendall in the round of 16 were fellow countrywomen Marie Louie, Beth Norton, Wendy Overton, Janet Newberry, Terry Holladay and Roscoe Casals.

Casals, the sixth seed, defeated 36-year-old Maria Bueno, 7-5, 6-0. Bueno, who won the last of her four titles here in 1966, led 3-1 and 4-2, but finally succumbed to the first set by serving a doublefault in the 15th game. After that her legs gave out.

At Cleveland, Buddy Bell's bases-loaded two-run single triggered a four-run sixth inning and reliever Dave Larnache picked up his 16th save as the Indians took a 6-3 victory over Boston.

Twins 15, White Sox 1. At Cleveland, Milt. Rod Carew had four hits to spark a club record 12-hit attack and help the Twins to an 18-1 victory over Chicago. Carew, who raised his record to 333 in his bid for a fifth straight American League batting title, slapped two of his singles in the fifth inning when the Twins scored 10 runs.

At Bloomington, Minn., Rod Carew had four hits to spark a club record 12-hit attack and help the Twins to an 18-1 victory over Chicago. Carew, who raised his record to 333 in his bid for a fifth straight American League batting title, slapped two of his singles in the fifth inning when the Twins scored 10 runs.

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Phillies End Downfall as Pirates' Streak Halts

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Philadelphia Phillies added to their dominating margin over the Pittsburgh Pirates as both teams had their streaks ended in the National League East Division race.

The Phillies, East leaders, ended an eight-game losing streak with the big help of pitcher Larry Christenson, who hurled an

eight-inning shutout in beating the Mets in New York, 3-1.

In Montreal, the Pirates had their 10-game winning streak snapped on an eighth-inning error and lost to the Expos, 1-0. The defeat dropped them 7 1/2 games behind the Phillies and set up a three-game series with the front-runners, beginning with a doubleheader tomorrow at home.

At Montreal, Bomo Rivera scored the winning run on second baseman Reggie Stebbins' error. Leading pitcher Jerry Reiser, each with a RBI in the third inning and the other San Francisco run scored on a wild pitch by loser Brent Strom, 11-5.

At Kansas City, Jeff Burroughs drove in two runs with a single and a sacrifice fly to back Bert Blyleven's four-hit pitching and lead Texas to a 3-1 victory over

the Royals. Blyleven allowed the Royals run in the sixth inning when George Brett tripled and scored on Hal McRae's single. Blyleven, 11-15, struck out five and walked three.

At Atlanta, Cincinnati moved a step closer to clinching the National League West pennant by completing a three-game sweep of the Braves with a 6-4 victory as Cesar Geronimo had four hits and Joe Morgan and Dave Conception each had three. Manny Sarmiento, who pitched two scoreless innings after relieving starter Don Gullett in the fourth inning, was the winner, making him 4-1. Pedro Borbon blanked Atlanta over the final four innings.

At San Francisco, John Montefusco, without a victory in nearly a month, pitched the Giants to a 5-0 victory over San Diego in the first game of a doubleheader. The Giants scored four runs in the third and Gary Alexander hit his first big league home run in the eighth. Gary Matthews, Ken Reitz and Gary Thomas, each with a RBI in the third inning and the other San Francisco run scored on a wild pitch by loser Brent Strom, 11-5.

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